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The **CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**

for RETAILER — WHOLESALE — MANUFACTURER

DECEMBER 15, 1951

A Christmas Greeting



from

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Index to Advertisers pp. 5 & 6

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

for RETAILER—WHOLESALE—MANUFACTURER

DECEMBER 15, 1951

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Volume CLVI

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

D. Amendment Act Date.—An Order in Council (S.I., 1951, No. 2124 (C.9)) lays down that the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Act, 1950, shall come into operation on January 1, 1952.

Shaver Amongst "Received" Goods.—An electric shaver was amongst goods for which James Marshall, labourer, Earlham Avenue, Forest Gate, London, E, was sent to prison for twenty-one months on a driving charge on December 5.

Pharmacist Analyst for "Doped" Horses.—The "Daily Express," December 12, in a feature, "Doped Horses," gives a portrait of Mrs. L. M. Mundy, Ph.C., I.C., as a partner in the firm of Herd & Mundy, analysts to the Jockey Club National Hunt Committee.

Exhibition of Razors.—The Rand collection of shaving implements (see *C. & D.*, May 26, p. 669, and June 16, p. 670) will be shown at the Science Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W.7, from December 12, 1951, to January 9, 1952, as part of an exhibition entitled "Razors through the Ages."

Hospital Reserve Appeal.—At a Press conference held in London on November 28 the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health (Miss M. P. Hornsby-Smith) appealed for recruits for the National Hospital Service Reserve. Over 60,000 volunteers are required, and the age limits are, for women, 17½-60 years, and for men, 30-60 years.

P.A.T.A. Council Election.—For the four seats on the retail section of the Council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association (see *C. & D.*, November 3, p. 574) the following candidates have been nominated: Messrs. J. C. Bloomfield, S. W. Hague, H. Holmes, H. G. Moss, J. F. Watts. The result of the election will be made known on December 18.

Chemicals Exempted from Duty.—The Safeguarding of Industries (Exemption) (No. 12) Order, 1951, made by the Treasury on December 4, exempts from duty imposed by the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, for the period December 11-February 19, 1952, the following chemicals: Dimethoxyethyl phthalate, methyl cyanoacetate, sodium 2:5-di hydroxy-

benzoate. The Order is published as S.I. 1951, No. 2106.

Chemists Federation.—A meeting of the Chemists Federation council was held in London on December 6, the president (Mr. N. Dewey) in the chair. Meetings of the C.F. finance and establishment, propaganda, and standards committees were held the previous day. The council received a copy of the C.F. window display guide, which had been distributed to all retailer members. The secretary reported that a meeting of chemists at Aylesbury had been addressed by the president and that the outdoor representative of the Federation had visited all chemists in the Barnsley, Mexborough, Rotherham and Doncaster National Pharmaceutical Union branch areas. The council accepted the resignations of Cow & Gate, Ltd., and Medi-Swete Co. as C.F. manufacturers. An examination was made of further products that had been accepted for inclusion in the C.F. list before the introduction of the C.F. code of standards. The Council discussed the constitution and rules of the Federation and the sale of C.F. products by unqualified traders.

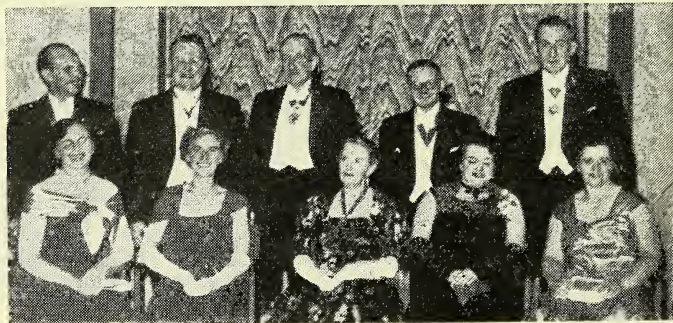
LOCAL NEWS

Echo of Harrogate Conference.—About forty members of the Harrogate local conference Committee, 1951, attended a celebration dinner party at Kettlewell, nr. Harrogate, on December 5.

Wigston Closing Hours.—After considering a request by a local chemist, the urban council of Wigston, Leics, is asking Leicestershire County Council to approve an order permitting pharmacies in Wigston to remain open until 7 p.m. (instead of 6.30 p.m.) on Mondays to Thursdays so that National Health Service requirements can be met.

Hull Association Dinner.—Hull Pharmacists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held a dinner and dance recently, at which Mr. J. W. Milt (Clerk to the local Executive Council), proposing the Pharmaceutical Society, said that Hull chemists were dispensing 2 million prescriptions a year, and were doing a public service of which they could justly be proud. In his reply, Mr. E. Brocklehurst (a member of the Society Council) said that, though arrears of payment under the National Health Service were gradually being overtaken, 150,000,000 prescriptions were still unpriced. "The City of Hull" was proposed by Mr. B. H. C. Newton (Association president), and replied to by Alderman R. Smith (lord mayor of Hull and chairman of the Executive Council). The toast "The Guests," was proposed by Mr. E. B. Palmer, and answered by Mr. W. McNicol.

Resolutions on "Overpayment."—A meeting of the Association of Glasgow Pharmacists was held in Glasgow recently, Mr. A. T. Munro presiding, to discuss the latest developments in National Health Service matters, in particular the notices which many contractors had received to the effect that they had been overpaid. Mr. R. F. Mackay (the principal speaker of the evening) received "B" average from April 1950, and explained the reasons for an inflated "B" average paid to some contractors. The Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland) were fully aware, he said, that the pricing bureau were not infallible and they were certainly not accepting the wide statement that chemists had been overpaid. A very full investigation was being made and a new checking unit had been set up in York Place, Edinburgh (see *C. & D.*, December 1, p. 707). The following motion was



LEEDS BRANCH DINNER. Officers and guests—including Mr. P. Varley (chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union) and Mr. C. Wilson (president of the Pharmaceutical Society) standing extreme left and right respectively—with the wives at the annual dinner of the Leeds Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society (see *C. & D.*, December 1, p. 738).



Group at annual supper dance recently of the Bolton Pharmaceutical Association. Standing, centre, is Mr. N. Berry (president) and at the extreme right Mr. Winston Crumblehulme (secretary). [Photo.: Bolton Evening News.]

ried unanimously:—"That this meeting recommends that "A" prescriptions be priced in full and "B" form average arrived at by pricing one month's "B" forms every fourth month and the ensuing three months be averaged from those months' figures, until full pricing can be achieved."

IRISH NEWS

Call for Economy.—The Northern Ireland General Health Services Board has issued the following notice to the public:—

"Your co-operation is necessary if the most efficient and economical use is to be made of the pharmaceutical Services.

"Don't ask your doctor for drugs or medicines which you think you would like to try.

"The doctor is not permitted to prescribe anything which he does not consider *essential* for your treatment and *will not* provide the following:—

- (a) Medicines or appliances selected or demanded by or on behalf of a patient.
- (b) Laxatives, vitamins or tonics for routine use (except when required for the treatment of definite clinical conditions).
- (c) Malt and cod liver oil (except in cases of active tuberculosis or other organic disease).
- (d) Cotton wool, lint, and other dressings and disinfectants required for routine use in the sick room or for maternity cases. These materials will only be prescribed for a patient under the doctor's care on account of an open lesion or of an acute inflammation.
- (e) Foods, toilet preparations and household remedies used by healthy persons for self-medication.

"Attempts to persuade the doctor to act contrary to the Regulations can only cause embarrassment and waste of time."

Licence Certificates Conferred.—The president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (Mr. J. P. Kissane) conferred certificates on new licentiates of the Society at a ceremony held in the Society's Council Chamber on December 4 in the presence of a large gathering of members and their friends. Those who accompanied

members of Council, the registrar (Mr. J. G. Coleman), the examiners to the Society and professors of the College of Pharmacy. The president told the new licentiates (more than sixty in number) that they could, in years to come, claim the distinction of being the last group of pharmacists to have been trained and have received their certificates in Mount Street. "We hope to provide," he said, "a college and headquarters of which you can be proud." Investigations into many pharmaceutical fields would be conducted in the new laboratories. He referred to the problem of dispensing sulphonamide drugs and antibiotics so that palatable and effective medicines could be provided. The Society was determined to leave nothing undone for the advancement of pharmacy in Ireland. Licentiateships were then conferred on those who had passed the Licence examination in 1951 (see *C. & D.*, January 27, p. 99; May 5, p. 568; July 28, p. 99; and October 27, p. 543).



CONFERRING CEREMONY IN DUBLIN.—The honorary officers of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland with the registrar and a group of licentiates who passed with honours.

BRANCH AND ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

Worthing Annual Meeting.—At the annual meeting of the Worthing Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, held in Worthing on November 29, the following officers were appointed: *Chairman*, Mr. P. D. Monk; *Secretary*, Mr. E. J. Goodall, 33 Rectory Gardens, Worthing; and *Treasurer*, Mr. G. H. Trott. After the business session, the meeting was addressed by Mr. F. F. Haddock (county coroner for West Sussex), who discussed the origin, history and present functions of his office.

Medical Films at Bradford.—A packed audience at the first meeting of the 1951-52 session of the Bradford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held recently saw two medical films. The first (produced by Imperial Chemical (Pharmaceuticals), Ltd.) dealt with the control of infection in surgical dressings; the second film was entitled "Treatment of Infection of the Hand" (produced by the British Medical Association and distributed by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.).

Talk on Antibiotics.—At a meeting of the Exeter Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held in Exeter recently, an address on "The Newer Antibiotics," was given by Mr. C. Beaven (Parke, Davis & Co., Ltd.). Emphasising the importance of laboratory control in antibiotic therapy, Mr. Beaven said that the ideal procedure was to identify the organism responsible for an infection and then test its sensitivity to available antibiotics. In hospitals that was becoming a routine procedure. A recent report from the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, had revealed that, of 588 strains of *Staphylococcus pyogenes* examined, only 58 per cent. were sensitive to penicillin. They were almost 100 per cent. sensitive to the newer antibiotics. Coliform organisms, proteus, and *Pseudomonas pyocyanea* were in general more sensitive to chloramphenicol than to aureomycin.

Curator Visits Leeds.—At a meeting of the Leeds Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently, Dr. J. M. Rowson (curator of the Society's museum), speaking on the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission, said that this was a logical development of the cultural convention arranged by the British and French Governments to develop a closer understanding between the two nations. The great differences in the curricula and practice of pharmacy in the two countries made the question of reciprocity of quali-

fication difficult but the matter was being closely examined. It was proposed that an exchange of children of pharmacists between the ages of twelve and seventeen should take place as well as holiday exchanges between pharmacists, and that there should be an exchange of research workers. He hoped that it might be possible to establish scholarships for an exchange of post-graduate students. He had recently visited France and had to express grateful appreciation of the warmth of the welcome to him. The recent Congress at Brighton was "an amazing success." A similar Congress in France was to be held in 1952, probably in May, and he hoped British pharmacists would give it support. He showed slides of medicinal plant gardens, photographed on his visit to France. Mr. P. Dobson proposed and Mr. G. W. Nelson seconded a vote of thanks to the speaker. Mr. L. W. Rycroft presided.

Durham "Members Night."—At "members night" held in Newcastle-on-Tyne by the Durham County Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently, Mr. A. Firth (Sunderland technical college) gave an address on "Physiology and the Pharmacist." If pharmacy was to be treated as a respected profession, he said the pharmacist must be able to give information on many subjects. A knowledge of physiology and pharmacology was essential to that end. Mr. C. L. Robertshaw in a talk entitled "Pharmacy versus School teaching," gave his personal experiences of the two professions. He said that he qualified as a pharmacist in 1938. On entering H.M. Forces, he found the life gave him more leisure. He therefore decided not to return to pharmacy. Another factor was the amount of time taken up in selling cosmetics, etc. He was trained as a teacher under the emergency training scheme and found the course straightforward, owing to his knowledge of science. There was "a noticeable lack of urgency" in his new profession. There were no distractions such as the telephone and call from doctors and travellers. Certain disadvantages associated with teaching, together with the fact that pharmacists have now better hours and conditions, had decided him to return to pharmacy. He did not regret his trial of teaching. It had broadened his outlook and increased his knowledge of human nature, and made him, he hoped, a better pharmacist.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

Industrial Research

Industrial research on an international plane was the principal subject of a conference held recently in London at the invitation of the British Government (p. 750). This development has not, I think, been so openly discussed before. Everyone conversant with industrial research is convinced of its value: as one speaker put it, American commercial opinion agrees that "a sure way to go out of business is not to do research." The international organisation of such research is, however, a goal not easily to be reached. In the United States, research laboratories are based on private enterprise and are, it appears, quite independent of government supervision. In Europe, on the other hand, government-sponsored institutions play a large part in the investigation of industrial problems. Not only is there this difference in conditions, but American research institutes are, with few exceptions, exempt from taxation, whereas promoters of similar work in this country (and possibly many others in Europe) are not so fortunate. A good case can be pleaded for a more generous treatment of British firms and companies when expending considerable sums in necessary research. The export drive is still being fostered by official speakers and writers; and in the export trade further experiments are needed in order to meet competition on a favourable footing. The solution of some difficulty arising, for instance, from tropical conditions of storage may involve numerous trials and may cost more than, after allowing for taxation, the turnover in a particular article or range of articles warrants. This example could no doubt be matched many times.

A Regional Conference

Any regional conference of pharmacists and students like that reported on p. 753 is to be welcomed, not only on its own merits but also as a pointer towards regional representation on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. Discussions at this meeting were largely, and perhaps inevitably, devoted to National Health Service terms and conditions. The Executive of the National Pharmaceutical Union may or may not receive with enthusiasm the resolution asking it "to take steps to broaden the scope of the Union and negotiate for professional status for all branches

of pharmacists." But I may point out that when, on at least two previous occasions, the Executive suggested new departures the results were unpromising; and that the professional status of pharmacists is primarily a matter for another institution with an address in Bloomsbury. It may be feasible for the Union to create a class of associate members, consisting of pharmacists who are not engaged in business on their own account. These members would presumably have privileges differing in kind and also in degree from those of the present members. Whether that arrangement would be satisfactory to members so classified would be a question for discussion if this Southampton resolution were adopted as a proposal. The hardy annual (or perennial), limitation of the number of pharmacies was in evidence at this meeting. The pros and cons of the subject have been so much discussed that one reads without emotion the passing of a new opinion about it.

Fruit Juices

My main inference from your abstract of Dr. H. E. Magee's survey of fruit juices in the latest Ministry of Health Bulletin (p. 749) is that much work remains to be done on these preparations before a satisfactory basis of value is found. Fruit juices, like those of other parts of plants, have a long history in medicine and pharmacy. In mediæval practice an attempt was made to store them efficiently by evaporating and then adding sugar. The product was known as a rob, a term of Arabic and Persian antecedents. What chemical changes the process of preparation may have caused we have no definite evidence to show. By an odd chance (as I suppose) the one fruit juice in the British Pharmacopœia of 1885, *limonis succus*, was placed after *limonis cortex* instead of with the other five juices in the book. In "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Volume I, fourteen fruit juices are listed, and it is stated that seven are—or then were—official in the French Codex. The modern practice of adding alcohol to medicinal juices as a preservative is there attributed to Peter Squire. The indiscriminate recommendation of fruit juices is not advisable. People with a tendency to gastric hyperacidity may find that condition aggravated by the excessive or ill-timed ingestion of any fruit juice. **Xrayser**

COMPANY NEWS

ALLEN & HANBURY, LTD.—In the course of his speech at the company's annual meeting, the chairman (Mr. F. C. Hanbury, J.P., Ph.C.) said that the sales figures for the year were the company's highest on record.

E. GRIFFITHS HUGHES, LTD.—The directors have decided not to pay an interim dividend on the ordinary capital in respect of the year ending March 31, 1952. Last year there was a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interim and a 5 per cent. final payment.

COW & GATE, LTD.—Resolutions increasing the company's authorised capital, capitalising reserves for a 100 per cent. scrip bonus, and amending the board's borrowing powers have been approved. The directors, however, are postponing plans for the issue for cash of £1m. of unsecured loan stock to the debenture, preference and ordinary stockholders.

SAVORY & MOORE, LTD.—Group trading profit for the year to March 31 was £192,792, against £164,795 in the previous year. Depreciation, pensions, interest, etc., £43,350 (£37,026). Net profit before tax, £156,265, (£128,517); income-tax reserve, £83,255, (£85,516); preference dividends, £17,482 (same), final dividend on ordinary of subsidiary, £3,740, (£3,919); general reserve, £15,000 (same), forward £165,746 (£155,065), of which £153,803 (£136,740) is applicable to parent company. Directors consider it prudent to continue to strengthen reserves and do not propose payment of dividend on ordinary (same). Group current assets £1,181,248, (£985,691); revenue reserves and surplus, £283,030, (£245,838).

New Companies

BREAKSPEAR (KING STREET), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of pharmacists, wine and spirit merchants, etc. Harold F. Breakspear, M.P.S., and Joan L. Breakspear, directors. R.O.: 46 King Street, Maidenhead, Berks.

INTERNATIONAL NOVOPAX, LTD. (P.C.).—Registered in Belfast. Capital £250. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Thomas W. Brooke-Smith and William E. Entwistle, subscribers. First directors are not named. R.O.: 11 Garfield Street, Belfast.

E. H. RIDLEY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale and retail chem-

ists, etc. Eileen A. Ridley (permanent) Arthur D. Stanton and Frederick Montague, M.P.S., directors. R.O.: 47 Ba Street, London, E.C.1.

S. MYERS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, etc. Sylvia M. Myers and Norman G. Cole, M.P.S., subscribers. S. M. Myers is the first director. R.O. 26 Kensington Church Street, London W.8.

C. & D. RETAIL AND DISPENSING PRICE LIST

MANY small price reductions occurred during November, but the overall drug index remains constant at 206.2. Citrat and iodides were among items that rose in price. Chloramphenicol is now available as pure powder that will facilitate the extemporaneous preparation of solutions. The powder is soluble only to the extent of 0.25 per cent. in water (in which form it is used as eye drops), but up to 1 per cent. dissolves in propylene glycol (used as a spray or paint and as ear drops).

Cost.		Item.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
79	lb.	Ferri et ammonii citras	2 10	0 10	0 6
84	lb.	Glycerin. acid. boric.	4 0	1 1	0 9
60	lb.	Ol. olivæ 7s. 16 fl. oz.	2 0	0 7	0 6
4½	lb.	Sodii bicarb. 6d. lb.	0 3	0 1	—
62	lb.	Sodii citras	2 3	0 8	0 6
70	lb.	Potassii citras	2 6	0 9	0 6

BUSINESS CHANGES

MR. L. D. GALLOWAY (consultant industrial microbiologist) is removing to 36 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1, on January 1, 1952.

The factory and offices of **Frank Sammeroff, Ltd.**, have been removed to 7 Castlebank Street, Partick, Glasgow, W. (telephone: West 3011).

BARBER ELECTRICAL SERVICES, LTD. have removed to Leach Street, Birmingham, 16 (telephone: Edgbaston 3511).

MR. C. LEIN has relinquished his position as sales manager for the Pliofilm division of the Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Wolverhampton, in order to take up new duties. He will continue to act as advisor on Pliofilm.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

By a Member of the Press Gallery, House of Commons

THE Attorney General was asked by MR. JANNER on December 3 whether he was aware that, on the termination of many shop and other business tenancies, the tenants were being charged excessive rentals for continuation, and whether, in view of the hardship and loss of goodwill, he would introduce legislation to deal with this position.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller) pointed out that, under Part 2 of the Leasehold Property (Temporary Provisions) Act, shop tenants may, in the period ending June 21, 1953, apply to the county court for a renewal of their tenancies on terms to be fixed by the court. He was not yet in a position to make a statement about further legislation on the subject. To a supplementary question concerning shop, surgery and office tenancies, he replied that the whole matter was under review.

See also leading article, p. 785].

Roll Film and Gelatin Imports

MR. G. JEGGER asked the President of the Board of Trade on December 4 why he refused to restrict imports of roll films to save foreign currency. MR. H. G. TRAUSS (Parliamentary Secretary) replied that the Minister hoped that the already announced measures to deal with the balance of payments would suffice.

MR. A. PEARSON asked on December 6 whether he would consider restricting imports of edible gelatin into the United Kingdom to a global maximum value of £5,000 monthly in view of adequate home production and to keep down imports.

MR. PETER THORNEYCROFT replied: No. The measures of import restrictions recently announced were made necessary by our balance of payments position.

Tobacco and Cancer

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (MR. H. CROOKSHANK) told MR. EMRYS HUGHES on December 6 that the Medical Research Council was "actively pursuing inquiries on a large scale" into the extent to which tobacco smoking was a cause of lung cancer.

Private Patients and N.H.S.

MR. A. L. N. D. HOUGHTON asked the Minister of Health on December 6 when he proposed to allow private patients of medical practitioners in the National

Health Service to get medicines and drugs without charge. MR. H. CROOKSHANK replied that the National Health Service Act limited that provision to persons who were receiving general medical services under the Acts, and it was not intended to introduce legislation to remove the limitation.

Cost of Oxygen Conveyance

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (MR. H. CROOKSHANK) told MR. G. WILSON on December 6 that he did not feel justified in amending National Health Service Regulations to allow payments to be made from N.H.S. funds towards the cost of conveying oxygen from a pharmacy to a patient's home.

LEGAL REPORTS

Pharmacy Act Fine.—At Wood Green, London, N.22, recently, Thomas Alfred Waters, Chase Side, Southgate, N.14, was fined £5 for selling a poison (codeine) though not an authorised seller of poisons, and £1 for selling it without the required label.

Judgment for Amount of Sale.—At St. Albans, Herts, recently, judgment for £20 12s. was given to Freeman, Grieve, Ltd., chemists, 97 St. Peter's Street, in an action for recovery of that amount from Edward Nakhimoff, Kingston Vale. Nakhimoff had at one time been connected with Transplanters (Robot), Ltd., a company to which plaintiffs supplied photographic materials, but it was understood that Nakhimoff ordered the goods for his own personal use. The company admitted no liability for the claim.

D.D. Fines.—At St. Helens, on November 30, fines totalling £9 were imposed on Leslie George Cooper, M.P.S., 44 Lugsmore Lane, St. Helens, for failing to endorse the date of sale of a drug on a pethidine prescription and for failing to enter details of the sale in the Dangerous Drugs register on the day of sale or the day following. The offences took place in sales to a woman customer on three occasions. Defendant was alleged to have explained to a detective-constable that the prescriptions were filed and the registration entered up at the end of the month. He thought other chemists did the same thing. For defendant it was stated that no damage had been done. The filing system was perfectly safe, and there was no danger of medicine being dispensed a second time.

WILLS

MR. R. A. ROPER, M.P.S., 9 High Street, Dunmow, Essex, left £5,034 (£4,047 net).

MR. T. C. EDWARDS, M.P.S., Hillfield, Hammers Lane, Mill Hill, London, N.W.7, left £3,352 (£3,315 net).

MR. B. S. INKSIP, M.P.S., Vacuna, Peacock Lane, Brighton, and 209 Preston Road, Brighton, left £8,020 (£4,547 net).

MR. W. L. EGERTON, M.P.S., 1 Cairo Villas, Manor Park, South Hayling, Hants, left £1,108 (£1,051 net).

MR. W. M. CHARLTON, M.P.S., 4 Spencer Grove, Buxton, Derbys, formerly of Leeds, left £3,931 (£3,886 net).

MR. W. J. DOE, M.P.S., 121 London Road, North Cheam, Surrey, formerly of 97 Epsom Road, Sutton, Surrey, left £491.

MR. E. W. JONES, Ph.C., 115 Gloucester Road, London, S.W.7, left £2,484 (£2,014 net).

MR. C. SKERRITT, 9 Waterloo Road, London, N.W.2 (for forty-eight years with Ilford, Ltd.), left £2,158 (£2,116 net).

MR. C. J. WAIN, Ph.C., 17 Red Lion Square, Newcastle, Staffs, left £7,562 (£7,300 net).

MR. E. D. BELL, M.P.S., 25 Ravensdale Crescent, Low Fell, Gateshead, co. Durham, left £792 (£587 net).

MR. R. POPLETT, Ph.C., 10 Framfield Road, London, N.5, left £2,174 (£2,117 net).

MR. B. W. E. BEARD, M.P.S., 2 The Green Woodford Green, Essex (a former president of the West Ham & District Association of Pharmacists) left £37,759 (£26,054 net).

MR. H. A. HILL, South Marston House, South Marston, Swindon, barrister-at-law, 4 Kings Bench Walk, London, E.C.4, and formerly a chemist and druggist, left £10,441 (£9,732 net).

MR. A. H. PRICE, Ph.C., 1 Grove Road, Merrow, Guildford, formerly of Woking, left £28,927 (£28,643 net).

MR. W. G. F. H. KEMP, M.P.S., 50 Dennistead Crescent, Headingley, Leeds, formerly of Otley Road, Headingley, left £11,771 (£11,427 net).

MR. W. O. PEGG, M.P.S., 21 Bath Lane, Mansfield, Notts, left £6,578 (£6,469 net). He left £10 to the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund.

MR. C. E. MALE, Ph.C., 45B Sandecote Road, Parkstone, Dorset, formerly of Hampshire Court, Bourne Avenue, Bourne mouth, left £18,717 (£18,657 net).

MR. G. S. WHITE, M.P.S., 16 Milwain Drive, Heaton Chapel, Lancs, and 45 Ashton Old Road, Ardwick, Manchester, left £12,678 (£12,369 net).

MR. H. C. PENNEY, 8 Ladywell Road Worthing, formerly of Guildford, Surrey (a retired chemist and druggist) left £12,854 (£12,802 net).

MR. F. H. WEBBER, M.P.S., 2 Bamptor Street, Tiverton, Devon (managing director, Rossiers Pharmacies, Ltd., Tiverton and Wellington, Somerset), left £12,000 (£11,855 net).

MR. S. SIGAL, 373A Holloway Road Islington, London, N.1 (managing director of S. Sigal & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Tabernacle Street, London E.C.2), left £10,018 (£9,963 net).

MR. L. H. MANTLE, 29 Cumberland Avenue, Basingstoke, Hants (a representative of Robert Blackie, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, 25 Pomeroy Street, London, S.E.14), left £2,636 (£2,150 net).

MR. H. LEWIS, M.P.S., Cliff Edge, 58 Elms Avenue, Parkstone, Dorset (founder of H. & J. Lewis, Ltd., Poole, and a former chairman, Dorset County Pharmaceutical Committee), left £73,210 (£67,752 net).

MR. L. H. ROBINSON, M.P.S., 1 Glenbeck Road, Whitefield, Lancs, formerly of Hillcroft Avenue, Pinner, Middlesex (manager, medical department, Pharmaceutical Laboratories Geigy, Ltd.), left £4,599 (£3,064 net).

MR. J. A. SHARPLEY, M.P.S., 10 Finborough Road, Stowmarket, Suffolk (late associated with E. Johnson & Co., Chemists, Ltd., and Stearn Bros., Stowmarket, and formerly in business at Westcliff-on-Sea), left £168.

MR. A. J. THOMPSON, 17 Shawfield Park, Bromley, Kent, and 12 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2 (a past chairman and managing director of R. W. Greeff & Co., Ltd., and a director of Durex Abrasives, Ltd.), left £31,088 (£29,092 net).

MR. I. E. BALABAN, D.C.M., M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., A.R.I.C., Lanata, Ramillies Avenue, Cheadle Hulme, Ches (head of the pharmaceutical research department, Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Geigy, Ltd.), left £8,641 (£8,436 net).

DEATHS

ABRAHAM.—On November 27, Mr. Hubert Harry Abraham, M.P.S., 150 Altmore Avenue, East Ham, London, E.6, aged sixty-six.

ADDISON.—At his home in Buckinghamshire, on December 11, Lord Addison, aged eighty-two. Lord Addison was the first Minister of Health, holding that post for two and a half years. Educated at Trinity College, Harrogate, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, he became, after the conclusion of his medical course, a lecturer and demonstrator in anatomy and later he was professor of anatomy in University College, Sheffield. A Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (where he was Hunterian Professor in 1901), a member of several boards of medical studies, and at one time secretary of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Lord Addison was editor for some years of the "Quarterly Medical Journal" and prepared the twelfth edition of Ellis's Demonstrations of Anatomy.

BANKS.—On December 1, Mrs. Mary Banks (wife of Mr. A. D. Banks, M.P.S.), 24 Bridge Street, Pinner, Middlesex.

CADBURY.—At her home, The Manor House, Northfield, Birmingham, on December 4, Dame Elizabeth Mary Cadbury, widow of the late Mr. George Cadbury, aged ninety-three.

GODDING.—At his home, 9 Chestnut Avenue, High Wycombe, Bucks, on November 25, Mr. Thomas Godwin Godding, M.P.S., 102 London Road, High Wycombe, aged seventy-three.

HOLLANDS.—At a nursing home in Glasgow, on December 7, Mr. George Hollands, M.P.S., 414 Paisley Road West, Glasgow, S.W.1. Mr. Hollands qualified in 1932.

HORSFIELD.—At Rush Green Hospital, Essex, on November 27, Mr. Percy Horsfield, M.P.S., 16 Harcroft Road, Otley, Yorks. Mr. Horsfield qualified in 1913.

LAYMAN.—At his home, Stadacona, 53 Ickenham Road, Ruislip, Middlesex, Mr. Sidney George Layman (chairman and managing director of Mornay, Ltd.), aged eighty-one.

RICHARDS.—On November 26, Mr. Emrys Richards, M.P.S., 12 Lawns Avenue, Eastbourne, aged seventy-nine.

TAYLOR.—Recently, after a short illness, Mr. William Taylor, M.P.S., Grange End, Hardhorn Road, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancs, aged seventy-nine.

PERSONALITIES

Mr. D. GORDON retired on November 30 from Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, where he had been a joint managing director of the plastics division.

Mr. C. M. C. WARD, M.P.S., Norwich, has been appointed to the southern area of the National Advisory Committee of the Association of Pharmaceutical Employes.

Mr. C. W. ROBINSON (pharmaceutical development director, Evans Medical Supplies, Ltd.), and Mr. W. J. Merrick (publicity manager of the company) addressed Garston, Lancs, Rotary Club recently.

Dr. GEORGE URDANG, director of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy and professor of that subject in the University of Wisconsin, has been under treatment for a multiple fracture of the left arm.

Mr. H. LONG, M.P.S., D.Opt., contributed to the November issue of the "Co-operative Review" an article on manpower policy, in which he maintained that the Co-operative movement is capable of providing the best in pharmacy service, but must regard dispensing as paramount and retail sales as ancillary.

Mr. P. A. BERRY, M.Sc. (works director, Felton, Grimwade & Duerdins Pty., Ltd., Melbourne, Australia), is the author of a paper, "Standardisation of Compressed Tablets" which was published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," August 15, 1951. The paper was originally read at a recent Brisbane Jubilee conference of the pharmaceutical section of the Australian and New Zealand Conference for the Advancement of Science.

Mr. JAMES F. N. FYFE, M.P.S., a director of Clarke & Fyfe, Ltd., chemists, 7 Lint Riggs, Falkirk (see *C. & D.*, December 1, p. 710) served his apprenticeship with Mr. W. N. Dollar, M.P.S., Lumley Street, Grangemouth, and qualified in 1933. He held posts with Mr. R. Gordon Drummond, M.P.S., Graham's Road, Falkirk, and for the past three years with the Falkirk & District United Co-operative Society, Ltd., in Grahamston and Vicar Street. Mr. Fyfe is a prominent figure in the cultural life of the town. He has taken an active part in the Central Counties Musical Festival, is a member of the Falkirk Arts and Civic Council; and the conductor of the Falkirk Choral Society. He has sung in programmes of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

TRADE NOTES

Salicylamide.—Benger Laboratories, Ltd., Holmes Chapel, Ches, have for some weeks been supplying salicylamide tablets, 0.5-gm. and 0.3-gm., in bottles of 100 and 500.

End of Bonus Offer.—Cuxson Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham, give a reminder that their special discount offer involving 5 per cent. extra profit from plasters closes on December 31.

Chemicals Freely Available.—On another page, Watford Chemical Co., Ltd., 22 Copperfield Road, London, E.3, list a number of chemicals which are freely available for both home and export.

Two-way-stretch Elastic Stockings.—Splendor Laboratories, 7c Lower Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1, give details on another page of their Sheernet two-way-stretch elastic stockings which are prescribable on EC10 forms.

Drosera Supplies.—Patrice Andriamiharisoa, V.D.41, Rue Gourbeyre, Tananarive, Madagascar, are in a position to make regular supplies of dried *Drosera Ramentacea*, Burchell (sundew), samples of which are available on request.

Cleanser for Plastic Dentures.—Odent, issued by the Ododent Co., 49A High Street, Kingston-on-Thames, is an entirely new antiseptic liquid denture cleanser for all plastic dentures. By removing stains instantly it eliminates brushing and soaking.

Vitamin B₁₂ Tablets and Ampoules.—Vitamins, Ltd., Upper Mall, London, W.6, announce that they have made their vitamin B₁₂ preparation, Megalovel, available as 10-microgm. tablets in packs of fifty and 100 and as 1-c.c. ampoules each containing 20 or 50 microgm. in boxes of six.

New Eye Cream.—British Schering, Ltd., 229 Kensington High Street, Lon-

don, W.8, are issuing a new eye-cream, Acetocid, containing 10 per cent. Albucol soluble in a cream base, specially formulated for first-aid use in eye injuries. It is packed in tubes of gr. 60.

Chemical Engineering Exhibition.—A "Achema-X" chemical engineering exhibition, 1952, is due to take place in Frankfurt-am-Main, May 18-25, 1952. The Exhibition is organised by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chemische Apparatewesen.

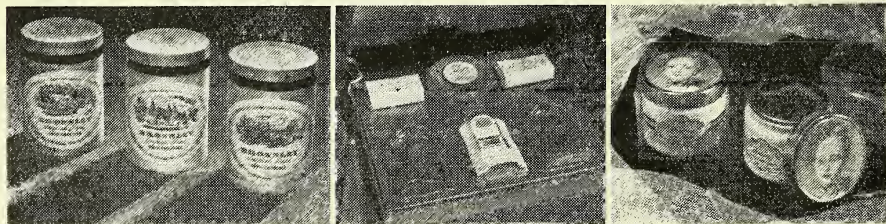
Error in Advertisement.—Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd., Ashfield, Horton Road, Bradford, state that a mistake occurred in their announcement for Forbes' malted slippery-elm food in the *C. & D.*, November 24. The correct prices of the product are:—1 lb., 23s. doz., 2s. 6d.; 2 lb., 42 doz., 4s. 6d.

Redesigned Range of Machinery.—William Gardner & Sons (Gloucester) Ltd., Bristol Road, Gloucester, state that following a recent change in the board and management, the factory has been reorganised for the production of redesigned sifting machinery. The latest improvements provide for easier cleaning, greater accessibility and reduced maintenance time, and the machines are now constructed of prefabricated steel, are totally enclosed for dust-free operation, and have self-contained power units. The company is continuing its policy of experimenting and testing customers' products and making special machines where necessary.

PRICE CHANGES

(I.R.P.=Inclusive Retail Price)

	Doz.	Tax	I.R.P.
	s.	d.	% s. d.
Chas. Zimmermann & Co., Ltd. (from January 1)			
Devalol—A tablets:—			
Grey, 10	...	36 0	33½ 5 0
Yellow, 10	...	18 0	33½ 2 6

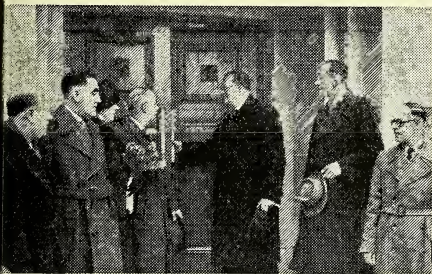


English Scene products of H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd. Left: Bath crystals; centre: Coffret for "men of discernment"; right: Facial creams in pack with gilt lid bearing coloured portrait.



A FACTORY REBUILT AT NOTTINGHAM

THE new Vernon Works of E. Sallis, Ltd., surgical hosiery manufacturers, Basford, Nottingham, built on the site of the previous factory, which was destroyed by fire on October 1949 (*C. & D.*, 1949.II.523) was formally opened on November 27.



Mr. C. G. Campbell opens the factory. Also in the picture are (left to right): Messrs. T. E. Smith and J. Sallis, Mrs. E. Sallis, Messrs. E. Sallis, sen., A. Bullman, and E. Sallis, jun.

The ceremony was performed by Mr. C. G. Campbell, J.P. (deputy president, Nottingham Chamber of Commerce) in the presence of the directors (Messrs. E. Sallis, sen., E. Sallis, jun., J. Sallis and T. E. Smith), the staff and guests.

MR. E. SALLIS, sen. (managing director), referred to the 1949 fire and to the laying of the foundation stone in 1950 (*C. & D.*, 1950.II.572). MR. CAMPBELL said that the business had been established for nearly a hundred years and had been acquired by Mr. E. Sallis during the 1914-18 war, when the staff numbered twenty. Today it had increased to 220. After the fire in 1949, he said, the company was in production "within a matter of hours in neighbouring premises." The keynote of the company was "personal practical atten-

tion to specialised production." He congratulated Mr. Sallis, his sons and those concerned with the building for bringing the project to a reality, and wished the company success in the future. He then accepted the key from the architect (Mr. A. Bullman) and formally opened the factory, Mr. E. SALLIS, jun., thanking him on behalf of the company. After the opening a short service was held within the factory.

The new building is of one story and at the time of the opening was not ready for immediate production, although a few knitting machines were already placed in the main room in which all operations were to be carried out. On entering the building a visitor's first view is of a floral display in a recess in the small entrance hall. The offices and other departments are housed in rooms adjoining the production room—which the invoice and dispatch room overlooks through a large window. Fluorescent lighting, electrical heating, and air-conditioning plant have been installed.

C. & D. REFRESHER COURSE

OWING to the preoccupation of many subscribers with Christmas trading, the sixth instalment of the *C. & D.* Refresher Course is held over until January 12, 1952. In the answers to questions on article 5 (*C. & D.*, December 1, p. 236), the second should have stated that benzoic acid, 0.3 per cent., is now used as preservative in emulsion of liquid paraffin with agar, B.P.C. The change (from sodium benzoate 0.17 per cent.) was brought about by an amendment that was introduced after it had been proved that the sodium salt in that concentration did not prevent mould growth, but that the benzoic acid did. The amendment took effect on September 1, 1950.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

A MEETING of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was held in London on December 4 and 5, the president (Mr. F. C. Wilson) in the chair. An apology for absence was received from Mr. W. Deacon.

THE PRESIDENT reported with regret the death of Professor Allan Ferguson, a member of the Society's board of examiners for England and Wales, 1934-46 (see *C. & D.*, December 1, p. 712).

THE PRESIDENT welcomed as the guest of the Council during part of the proceedings Dr. H. Spillmann, Zurich, who was visiting London as a vice-president of the International Pharmaceutical Federation. A letter was received from Dr. Høst Madsen (president of the Federation) forwarding two resolutions passed during the recent general assembly in Rome. One asked that countries importing proprietary medicines should require the presentation of certificates of origin and analysis of each preparation imported. The Council decided to consider the matter under "control of proprietaries." The second suggested that insulin should be regarded as a potent substance subject to control, and sold exclusively by pharmacists and on prescription. The Council noted that those points, except the last, were already met in Great Britain, and considered that nothing should be done that might make it more difficult for patients genuinely in need of insulin to procure it. It was agreed to explain the British position to the Federation.

Supply of Trichlorethylene

The report of the Ethical Committee showed that trichlorethylene had been purchased from various pharmacists by a member of the public who was later found incapable and had been taken to hospital. Pharmacists in the area had been advised not to supply the man in question, and the Committee felt that the Council should call the attention of all pharmacists to the matter. The Commissioners of Customs and Excise had written about a pharmacist who had sold by retail a quantity of Dettol from a dispensing pack, contrary to Regulations. The Commissioners had decided not to institute proceedings but had asked the Society to take action to prevent similar abuses. A letter was sent to the pharmacist seeking assurances that the regulations governing the use of tax-free pack-ages would be strictly followed in future.

A member wrote for permission to have the Society's coat of arms inscribed on a panel over his dispensary, and it was agreed to bring to the notice of members generally that the coat of arms was granted for the corporate use of the Society and should not be used by individual members.

Preservatives in B.P.C. Supplement

The Codex Revision Committee reported that the Ministry of Food had pointed out, in reply to an inquiry regarding the use of benzoic acid 0.2 per cent. as a preservative in syrup of raspberry, that in that concentration its inclusion would infringe the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, even if labelled "not to be supplied for preparing beverages." The Food Standards Committee had set up a subcommittee to review the regulations and to make recommendations for their amendment, and representations from interested organisations were invited. The Council approved the Committee's recommendations to represent to the subcommittee that the regulations should be amended to permit the use of preservatives in medicinal preparations such as syrup of raspberry, and to seek permission for the Society to appoint an observer to the subcommittee. The Committee recommended, and the Council approved, that the Codex supplement should become official on the same date (probably July 1, 1952) as the National Formulary. The Committee reported the setting up of the following new subcommittee on biological products:—Dr. G. R. Boyes, Professor R. Cruickshank, Drs. F. J. Dyer, W. H. Kelleher, L. J. M. Laurent, W. d'A. Maycock, D. McClean, H. J. Parish and D. Riding.

The Benevolent Fund and War Aid Committee's report showed that grants amounting to £206 had been made to six widows. Recommendations for grants amounting to £325 in four other cases were approved. From the War Aid Fund a grant of £50 was made to one applicant. A legacy of £100 had been received from the estate of the late Mr. Charles Ballard Baker, Nuneaton.

Mr. G. H. Hughes was asked to represent the Society at the Health Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute, Margate, April 22-25, 1952.

THE REGISTRAR reported that, since the previous meeting, sixty-three persons had

een registered as apprentices or students taking 925 in the year. The names of three pharmacists removed from the registers in previous years, and of four in the current year, were restored. Six applications for registration under reciprocity arrangements were approved.

In reply to an inquiry made by Mr. T. HESELTINE at a previous meeting of the Council, THE REGISTRAR reported that it would be possible for the Council to give general instruction to the Society's office that would enable the restoration of pharmacists' names and premises to the registers to be ante-dated to the time of removal without the delay entailed in seeking

Council approval under the present procedure. The necessary resolutions were being drafted and would be submitted at the next meeting of the Council. Mr. HESELTINE said that members did not always realise that when their names were removed for non-payment of fees they automatically ceased to be qualified for National Health Service work until the date of their restoration.

Applications for approval for purposes of practical training were granted to four hospitals; one application was deferred. Since the previous meeting 124 applications from pharmacies were reported to have been granted.

DAIL DEBATE ON PHARMACY BILL

THE second stage of the Pharmacy Bill, 1951, which took place in Dail Eireann on December 5, led to a debate in the course of which Deputy Philip A. Brady (a former president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) made his maiden speech in the House.

Moving the second reading, the MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Dr. James Ryan) said: Under the present law relating to pharmacy, which dates back to 1875, provision is made for two classes of pharmaceutical practitioners: pharmaceutical chemists who are entitled to keep open for the sale of poisons and to dispense the prescriptions of medical practitioners, and registered druggists who may mix and sell poisons, but may not dispense such prescriptions. The grade of registered druggist was not provided for in the original Act but in an amending Act passed in 1890. The new grade was, apparently, created to ease the hardship caused in some parts of the country by the shortage at the time of pharmaceutical chemists. There is no such shortage at present and the continuation of the two grades is no longer necessary. This Bill, which provides for the eventual discontinuance of the druggist grade, was prepared after consultation with these bodies, and is based on the agreement reached between the two organisations. Under the Bill, persons who are now registered druggists will, in accordance with the regulations made by the Pharmaceutical Society with the consent of the Minister, be permitted to sit for an examination to qualify them as "dispensing chemists and druggists." This examination will be held at intervals during the next three years. Those who qualify as dispensing

chemists and druggists will be permitted to compound medical prescriptions and, generally speaking, to carry on a pharmacy business in the same manner as a pharmaceutical chemist. Those registered druggists who either fail this examination, or do not sit for it, will be allowed to carry on as at present. Provision is included in the Bill for the protection of the title "dispensing chemist and druggist," and generally for the application to the new class of practitioner of the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts. It is provided that no apprentices may be taken by registered druggists after the date on which the Bill was introduced in the Dail. Persons who before that date were serving their apprenticeship will be permitted to proceed to the examination to become registered druggists in the normal way. It is also part of the agreement reached between the Pharmaceutical Society and the Registered Druggists' Association that these apprentices will be permitted to transfer to become apprentices to pharmaceutical chemists without doing the usual preliminary examination for such apprenticeship. There is no need, however, to provide for this in the Bill as it can be arranged by amendment of the regulations of the Pharmaceutical Society. There will be but one class of pharmaceutical practitioner, the pharmaceutical chemist. This will, I think, be more satisfactory from the points of view of the Society, its members and the public. A scheme of the Society for the improvement of the training of pharmaceutical chemists, in conjunction with the change to be effected by the present Bill, should raise considerably the future standard of those qualifying in pharmacy.

DR. MAGUIRE said that he would not like to think that the path to becoming a pharmaceutical chemist would be made any more difficult. He wondered if an end would be put to the practice indulged in by a number of chemists of prescribing for patients themselves without having prescriptions from the patient's doctor. The Society did not look upon it with favour, but, nevertheless, it went on.

Bill Welcomed

MR. P. A. BRADY: I welcome this Bill and I want to compliment the Minister on introducing it so expeditiously. The Pharmaceutical Society was formed in 1875 to qualify people to compound prescriptions and to sell poisons. The Amendment Act of 1890 introduced two clauses providing for a special examination for people entitled to sell poisons only. There are roughly 1,000 chemists carrying on a practice in this State, and looking back over the years, I maintain that these chemists have fulfilled their obligations to the public in the manner in which they have conducted the sale of poisons. They have acted, as it were, in the capacity of a liaison between the doctor and the patient. It is the duty of the Pharmaceutical Society to see that their students are properly educated and properly qualified to fulfil these duties. There are about fifty people practising as Registered Druggists. The druggists and the members of the Pharmaceutical Society have been in consultation for some time. Realising their responsibilities and in order to keep abreast of modern trends, they agreed to give any of these druggists who so wished it the opportunity of passing a special examination, so that they could qualify as chemists and be enabled to dispense prescriptions and to sell poisons. Changes have taken place in recent years, and we must step up our curriculum. With that in view, the Pharmaceutical Society are at present working on a new educational programme. This educational programme will be introduced for the purpose of enabling the student to make a better preparation for his examination, and be better prepared to undertake very onerous responsibilities.

Mr. Brady told Mr. Dillon that up to the present students had to serve four years behind a counter in a chemist's shop. Under the new scheme they would have to serve three years in a chemist's shop and one year in the College of Pharmacy for the purpose of doing scientific and profes-

sional studies. He was satisfied that the Bill would operate to the benefit of the student and public.

MR. DILLON: Would the Deputy favour us with his view on the possibility of the Society giving us an undertaking not to exceed a certain margin of profit?

DR. RYAN: The point raised by Deputy Dillon is not relevant to this particular Bill. We are dealing here with qualifications that are necessary for pharmaceutical chemists and for the Pharmaceutical Society in future. There is another society, I think, called the Irish Drug Association, which is a sort of trade body which may have engaged in the restrictive practices to which Deputy Dillon referred.

MR. DILLON: Does not the Minister see that so long as the druggist loophole was open the pharmaceutical chemists could not tighten the noose?

DR. RYAN: I admit there is the point that there was always, if you like, a loophole. I think, however, Deputy Brady is probably right in saying that for modern medicines, antibiotics and so on, it is necessary to have a higher standard of education for those dealing with medicines. Deputy Maguire mentioned that some pharmaceutical chemists prescribe themselves. I agree that that is a reprehensible practice but I am not dealing with it in this Bill.

MR. DILLON: I put it to the Minister that we should ask some kind of guarantee or undertaking that the standard will have to be approved by him so that we shall not give them a bigger power to reduce the number of students.

DR. RYAN: The regulations must be approved by me.

The second stage of the Bill was then passed. The committee stage was fixed for December 12.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading in the December 22 issue should be sent to reach the Editor not later than first post December 19 and for the December 29 issue by first post December 21.

Tuesday, December 18

WIMBLEDON PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION and BRANCH, Wimbledon Town Hall, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. D. W. Hudson on "A Southern Pharmacist's Outlook on Current Pharmaceutical Problems."

Thursday, December 20

LONDON PHARMACISTS' BRANCH, ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.2, at 7.15 p.m. Miss M. C. Islip (a member of Society's Council) on "Education and the Future of the Pharmacist."

RETIREMENT OF MR. JOHN R. GOLDTHORPE

Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 1936-51

MR. John Richard Goldthorpe, M.P.S., who has been Publisher of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST** since April 1936, retires on December 31. A Yorkshireman,



Mr. Goldthorpe entered the drug trade over forty-five years ago, serving his apprenticeship with his brother, Mr. W. T. Goldthorpe, who is still in business at 36 Wednesday Market, Beverley, Yorks. After gaining further experience with Marshall Bros., Moseley Road, Birmingham, Mr. Gold-

thorpe studied at the Leeds College of Pharmacy, qualifying in 1912. His first appointment after qualifying was with Taylors Drug Co., Ltd., Leeds, with whom he stayed until the outbreak of the 1914-18 war. In 1915 he was commissioned with the Northumberland Fusiliers, and as Captain served (and was wounded) on the Western Front. In 1919 he was attached to the Armistice Commission in Poland, later became a staff officer, and still later became A.D.C. to Major-General Sir Henry Holman (G.O.C., South Russian Forces). Mr. Goldthorpe joined the publishing staff of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST** in 1921, when he took charge of the newly opened *C. & D.* office in Manchester, covering most of the North of England territory. He was appointed Publisher in 1936, on the retirement of the late Mr. William Chalmers.

During the 1939-45 war the problems of publishers greatly increased, and in the case of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST** were further complicated by the fact that printing and publication were carried out at Bath. Mr. Goldthorpe applied himself with great zeal to overcoming all war-time difficulties as they arose, and the success that attended the move, and the solution of the many problems it gave rise to, were in great measure due to his efforts.

After the decision was taken to establish "**THE EXPORT REVIEW**" of the British Drug and Chemical Industries"—the only British monthly journal of its kind—Mr. Goldthorpe played a prominent part in its

successful inauguration and was its Publisher from its inception.

A regular attender at the British Pharmaceutical Conference since 1928, Mr. Goldthorpe is well known throughout the drug trade, both at home and abroad. Although he is vacating the office of Publisher, his services will be available for a time in a consultative capacity and we feel sure that his many friends will join with his colleagues in extending sincere wishes for a long and happy retirement.

Mr. Allan Shepherd, M.P.S., who succeeds Mr. Goldthorpe as Publisher, has been since 1947 the Editor of the "**Export Review**." He served his apprenticeship with G. H. Laird & Son, Queensferry Street, Edinburgh, qualified in 1925 from the Royal Dispensary School of Pharmacy, Edinburgh, and in 1929 joined the editorial staff of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**. He has had experience in the wholesale and retail branches of the drug trade at home and overseas.

N.P.U. OFFICER RETIRES

IN recognition of his services as cashier and accountant to the National Pharmaceutical Union for the past thirty years, the N.P.U. Executive entertained Mr. F. W. Branch, F.I.A.C., to luncheon on November 27 on the occasion of his retirement, and presented him with a gold watch. Mr. Branch, who was previously on the staff of the Pharmaceutical Society, was associated with Mr. G. A. Mallinson in 1920 when the Retail Pharmacists' Union was formed. He was appointed cashier and office manager of the Union in 1921, and assisted in the formation of the Chemists' Mutual Insurance Co., Ltd., the Chemists' Sickness and Provident Society, the N.P.U. clearing-house and the various service departments of the Union, which he personally conducted until other hands were trained to deal with them. Making the presentation, the chairman of the N.P.U. (Mr. P. Varley) referred to the valuable contribution Mr. Branch had made towards the success of the Union throughout its history. On behalf of the Executive Committee, he wished Mr. Branch many years of happy retirement. Mr. G. A. Mallinson, O.B.E. (past-secretary of the Union) then presented Mr. Branch with an engraved silver cigarette case.

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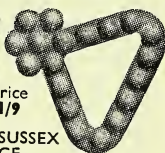
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The active concentrate used in F "99" Capsules and Ointment is made exclusively from vegetable oils and contains the following proportions of unsaturated fatty acids

Linoleic Acid . . .	$C_{18}H_{32}O_2$	$\frac{2}{3}$
Linolenic Acid . . .	$C_{18}H_{30}O_2$	$\frac{1}{3}$

Indications

The use of F "99" in capsule and ointment form is indicated in cases of infantile eczema, adult eczema, psoriasis, varicose leg ulcers, acne rosacea, furunculosis, etc. The more intractable the case, the greater the argument for the use of F "99." Administered under medical supervision, risk of complication is minimised to the point of extinction. In addition to its therapeutic action in treating skin disorders, F "99" ointment has proved of the highest value of facilitating the clean and rapid healing of trauma. It is also indicated in the treatment of burns and scalds—in fact wherever the restoration of healthy, unbroken skin is desired, F "99" ointment may be applied with complete confidence.

Professional Literature

Every claim made for F "99" is supported by clinical evidence, and pharmacists who wish to learn more about F "99" are invited to write to the Sole Distributors of F "99" in Great Britain: International Laboratories, Ltd., Dept. PA14, 18 Old Town, London, S.W.4.

NOTE: There is no equivalent of F "99" in the National Formulary, nor is it advertised to the public.

(Advt.)



The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

for RETAILER—WHOLESALE—MANUFACTURER
ESTABLISHED 1859

Circulates throughout the Pharmaceutical, Chemical, Drug, Essential Oil, Perfumery, Cosmetic, Toilet Preparation and allied Trades throughout the World

Official organ of The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland and of other Chemists' Societies in the Empire.

VOL. CLVI DECEMBER 15, 1951 No. 3747

Extra-legal Responsibilities

PRECAUTIONS to be taken by chemists to prevent accidental poisonings are the subject of an article (p. 787) by a practising pharmacist. By training and tradition the dispensing chemist is already accustomed to go beyond, as a matter of course, the statutory requirements of poisons law. The difficulty is to know where to stop. For example, casualties from petrol, kerosene, turpentine, and other "oil shop" commodities are ordinarily outside his purview. Those substances rank with drugs like camphor, lethane, methyl salicylate and zinc sulphate as not subject to the safeguards of containers recognisable by touch and labelling with appropriate warning notices. Moreover, the omission of warnings is, for the pharmacist, accepted practice in the dispensing of internal medicines. A maker of a potent drug may warn parents that "it is vitally important that these tablets should never be left within reach of children," but professional ethics may, if the tablets are dispensed, prevent the warning being passed on to the patient.

Nevertheless, the poisons legislation of Great Britain provides pharmacists with a precedent for exercising their discretion in advising upon the storage of potent medicines other than statutory poisons in order to prevent accidental poisonings. Poisons Rule 29(3) requires that any First Schedule poison stored in the wards of any "institution in which human ailments are treated" "must be stored in a cupboard reserved solely for the storage of poisons

and poisonous substances." Since only substances included in the Poisons List rank as "poisons," the expression "poisonous substances" must refer to unlisted substances that are also poisonous. Rule 28(4) requires the hospital pharmacist to label any "S 1" medicine with a distinguishing mark or other indication that the poison must be stored in a cupboard reserved solely for the storage of poisons. Inspection Rule 29(4) requires all such places to be inspected at regular intervals not exceeding three months by a pharmacist or some other person appointed for the purpose. Consequently it falls to the person inspecting to decide what substances other than statutory poisons are to go into the cupboard "reserved solely" for poisons. Storage Rule 29(3) also applies to all in-patient medicines including those in the wards of institutions without a dispensing or pharmaceutical department. A similar provision might appropriately be extended to fill a gap in the labelling provisions that apply to medicine supplied by wholesalers or dispensed by authorised sellers of poisons outside an institution. The extension would prepare the way for safeguards in the storage of potent medicines in private homes as well as in nursing homes. It would provide authority and sanction for the pharmacist to call attention to the necessity of preventing access by children without in any way restraining current prescribing practice, modifications in which are a matter for the legal and medical authorities.

Extended Leases under the New Act

SOME confusion appears to exist as to the position of a tenant who applies to the court to have his lease extended under the Leasehold Act, 1951. There is still more confusion as to what happens when the lease has in fact been extended by the court.

By the mere fact of making an application to the county court for an extension of a tenancy the tenancy is automatically continued even though it may have expired, and the landlord cannot turn out the tenant in the meantime. The question arises until what date the tenancy con-

tinues in those circumstances. The Act lays it down that, once an application has been made, the tenancy is automatically continued until one month after the date on which the proceedings have been finally determined. If there is an appeal, the proceedings are not finally determined until the Court of Appeal has given its decision on the point. A tenant may thus prolong his tenancy by a considerable period merely by making an application. Obviously, then, he should apply for an extension.

To take an illustration, if the lease of a shop expires on December 25, and a tenant does nothing, the landlord may issue a writ and recover possession in a short space of time (a month or six weeks, for example) after December 25. If, however, the tenant had applied to the court one month before December 25, as required by the Act, for an extension of his tenancy, it would be automatically continued beyond December 25. Should the proceedings not be completed until, say, May 1, 1952, his tenancy, whether he wins or loses, is automatically continued until June 1, 1952. If there is an appeal, whether by him or his landlord, and the appeal is not determined until, for example, November 1, 1952, the tenancy is continued until December 1, 1952. Consequently, even though he may finally lose, the tenant will have enjoyed a full year's further trading on the premises. It should be noted too that, where the tenancy is thus automatically continued, the tenant is entitled to remain on on the same terms as before. If there is an appeal, the tenant will have the advantage of the continued trading but not the advantages with regard to rent and the other terms, since the Act gives the Court the power to fix the rent and other terms from the date when leave to appeal is given until one month after the appeal proceedings have been determined.

The court has power to continue a tenancy for a term not exceeding one year. From what date will the new term run? From the date when the old tenancy expires, that is to say one month from the date of conclusion of the proceedings. A successful application might, in fact, carry

an original tenancy into a further period of much more than one year. If in the illustration given the case had gone to appeal, and the court of appeal had given its final decision on November 1, 1952 (so that the original tenancy was continued in any event until December 1), and if the court had awarded the tenant an extension of one year, the further term of one year would have run, not from December 25, 1951, the date when the original lease expired, but from December 1, 1952, the date until which the original lease had been continued under the Act.

The Act is limited in its operation to two years. A trader who has been successful in making an application should make a further application one month at least before the extended term granted ends.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY

BETWEEN Mrs. Sedley and her daughter there was a sort of coolness about this boy and a secret jealousy; for one evening in George's very early days, Amelia, who had been seated at work in their little parlour, scarcely remarking that the old lady had quitted the room, ran upstairs instinctively to the nursery at the cries of the child who had been asleep until that moment and there found Mrs. Sedley in the act of surreptitiously administering Daffy's Elixir to the infant. Amelia, the gentlest and sweetest of everyday mortals, when she found this meddling with her maternal authority, thrilled and trembled all over with anger. Her cheeks, ordinarily pale, now flushed up, until they were as red as they used to be when she was a child of twelve years old. She seized the baby out of her mother's arms, and then grasped the bottle, leaving the old lady gaping at her, furious, and holding the guilty teaspoon. Amelia flung the bottle crashing into the fireplace. "I will not have baby poisoned, mamma!" cried Emmy, rocking the infant about violently with both her arms round him, and turning with flashing eyes at her mother. "Poisoned, Amelia!" said the old lady "this language to me?" "He shall not have any medicine but that which Mr Pestler sends for him. He told me that Daffy's Elixir was poison." — *From "Vanity Fair," by W. M. Thackeray.*

RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY OF POTENT DRUGS

By Hubert Blore

A RECENT leading article on child poisoning casualties (*C. & D.*, November 24, p. 689) calls grimly to mind once more the pharmacist's responsibilities as authorised distributor of poisons to the household medicine cupboards of the land.

Letter of the Law is not Enough

Accidental deaths by poisoning usually occur through carelessness or lack of understanding on the part of the public. It is, thank goodness, extremely rare for a pharmacist to make a fatal dispensing slip. But casualness, occasioned by constantly manipulating and handling dangerous material, may cause a few to lose their alertness and so fail to forestall a potentially dangerous action on the part of the patient. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that adherence to the letter of the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts is not enough. It is true that strict obedience to the law removes a pharmacist's legal liability for what transpires after the goods have left his hands. What is more important is that pharmacists should square their actions with their consciences and retain a quiet mind. Obedience to the law is not always enough to ensure that. Just as the safest way to avoid road accidents is to assume that all other drivers and pedestrians are criminal maniacs, so pharmacists might be well advised, for their protection, to assume that their customers are not far removed from that category. (There is no need, of course, to tell them so).

While the labelling and container provisions of the poisons regulations are satisfactory in regard to the more potent drugs, numerous loopholes seem to exist in regard to commonly used household requirements. Thus methyl salicylate, which, according to the article referred to, was responsible for most child deaths in 1944 and 1945, and ferrous sulphate, which headed the list in 1946 and 1948, are not poisons at all within the meaning of the Acts, and may be supplied without any special labelling or distinctive container. The pharmacist's reaction should surely be: "It may be legal to send these out as innocuous substances, but it does not make sense, and it does not satisfy me." If pharmacists are to be true to the best traditions of their calling, there can surely never be a day in their working lives in which they do not take extra precautions not enforceable by

law. Assuming, therefore, that they are law-abiding pharmacists, with a developed responsibility, what extra measures may be taken to reduce the ghastly toll of accidents? Ribbed bottles and "For external use only" slips should be used on many occasions when not obligatory but when knowledge and training suggest that it would be wiser to add them. Graduated bottles should be avoided when the dose on the label does not conform to the graduations. The writer has received from a patient a bottle that had contained diamorphine linctus correctly labelled with a teaspoonful dose, but with tablespoonful graduations on the bottle. Whatever verbal warnings may have been given by the supplier, that procedure is a menace. If it is impossible at the time to obtain plain or correctly graduated bottles—as it sometimes is—a printed slip across the graduations bearing the legend "Ignore these marks" takes only a moment to affix.

Hints to Patients and Prescribers

Patients should be warned to keep potent adult mixtures on high shelves out of reach of children. Particularly does this apply to highly coloured hypnotic capsules of the barbiturate group, so attractively turned out by some of the ethical houses. Pharmacists should strive to persuade medical men to refrain from ordering more than the absolute minimum of phenobarbitone tablets on each prescription. The prescription for one hundred tablets may be a danger to life. It should be pointed out that in all probability fifty of them will remain unused for months, and that they are indistinguishable in appearance from saccharin tablets. In homes in every town in the land, phenobarbitone tablets to a total of thousands are reposing at this moment in handbags, drawers, and kitchen cupboards. Some patients have a dangerous habit of transferring them from labelled boxes to unlabelled aspirin tubes for convenience in carrying. I have seen this done as I hand them over the counter, and have acquired a reputation for fussiness by protesting.

Pharmacists should, in the author's view, decline to hand over phenobarbitone prescriptions to small children sent by their parents to collect them, especially at night, when they can be easily dropped and lost

on the way home. In the area of the writer's business these small messengers usually arrive on wet nights when their parents do not wish to leave the comfort of their firesides, so a pharmacist who adopts this suggestion can expect, as I have found, little thanks when he forces them to do so. But that is immaterial.

When dispensing a D.D.A. prescription for a patient who regularly requires it, the pharmacist should check from the record of the previous supply that the dose has been adhered to and not greatly exceeded. Any great disparity should be pointed out to the prescriber. When a dosage has been materially altered from the previous supply of a script, or is in any other way unusual, a slip should be attached beneath the main

label with the words "Note dose carefully."

The suggestions here made may seem excessively cautious, and an insult to the intelligence of customers. The writer began to practice most of them from the day when a patient returned for a second supply on prescription of bismuth subgallate suppositories, saying "I'm feeling much better, but is there no easier way of taking these things? I cannot swallow them, so I have to chew them up and they have a dreadful taste." On this and subsequent occasions they were labelled "The Suppositories. Use as directed. NOT TO BE TAKEN." Pharmacists are paid for doing none of these extra things, but none of them take more than a few seconds, and some day a life may be saved as a result.

CORRESPONDENCE

Acknowledgment to Manufacturers

SIR,—To the many wholesale and manufacturing chemists who have sent me little pocket calendars and New Year greetings I return my sincere thanks. They renew old memories and bring home to the retail chemist that many firms still appreciate his business. Many of the little gifts are quite expensive.

ULSTER CHEMIST.

The testing scheme, as carried out at present, is unworthy of an honourable profession. I feel sure that no other profession in the country would tolerate such a procedure. I suggest as a suitable amendment that the machinery should be brought into action only when a complaint about a particular pharmacy has been made by a medical practitioner or a member of the public.

Yours faithfully,

Bexley, Kent

FRANK WARREN.

Preparations for a Jubilee Dinner

SIR,—At the conclusion of this year, Mr. H. M. Hirst, Scarborough, will complete fifty years' service in pharmacy, and enter into his twenty-ninth year as Branch official (chairman, secretary or treasurer). At a Branch dinner to be held at Scarborough on January 15 it is proposed to entertain him as principal guest, and presentations such as a chairman's badge of office are to be made. Any former pupil or colleague who wishes to attend or to be associated with the event is invited to communicate with the undersigned.

Northstead, Yours faithfully,
Scarborough. A. D. RHODES, Ph.C.

Test Prescriptions

SIR,—On January 23 I was "favoured" with a test prescription, and on October 20 with a second one. At this rate it would appear that pharmacists are being tested about three times in two years. My contention is that pharmacists should press for a drastic amendment of this testing scheme on two counts:—1. The scheme is a scandalous waste of public money. 2.

Medicine Bottle Duty

SIR,—Importer, wholesaler, manufacturer, and retailer are all concerned in keeping production going, costs down, and prices within the reach of the consuming public. With the acute shortage of all kinds of bottles, and the restricted output by the home glass manufacturers, due to shortage of fuel, power-cuts, etc., it is necessary to import medical bottles, so that supplies of all medical preparations and requirements may be regular and reliable. In the coming winter there may come a point when it may be necessary to "Find a bottle and cure a cold. . . ." Importation of bottles does not involve home manufacturers in being hit by imports. The four groups mentioned above should get together and persuade the Board of Trade and Treasury to reconsider the present duty (25 per cent.) on imported glass bottles. They should point out to the Board of Trade the injustices of this Duty, which needs to be reduced, or better still entirely removed.

Yours faithfully,

London, E.C.4.

LEON DAVIS & Co.

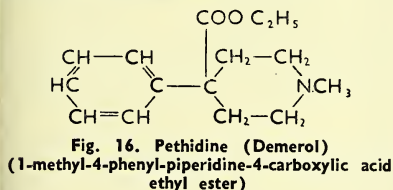
NOMENCLATURE, NATURE AND CHEMICAL STRUCTURE OF NARCOTICS

5. The Pethidine Group

PETHIDINE was introduced in 1939 as a "well tolerated spasmolytic and analgesic." Under the name Dolantol it was used in Germany during the 1939-45 war to make good a shortage of morphine in that country. On the world market the drug appeared in 1945 under a confusing variety of names, including Demerol, which has since been adopted internationally. In world production and consumption figures, demerol by 1947 already approximated morphine, used either in the form of the alkaloid or as its salts.

The fact that pethidine could be given freely without undue tolerance led to its use in treating morphine addicts, and in turn that supplementation of the "drug" ration resulted in pethidine's being placed under control in Great Britain as a Dangerous Drug in 1946, owing to demands by actual and potential addicts. In 1948 some fifty addicts were reported to be using pethidine, either alone or together with another drug, and its popularity for that purpose was increasing in 1949.

The 1948 International Protocol was introduced to meet the urgent need to submit morphine to international control as an addiction-producing narcotic. The confusion caused by the diverse names for pethidine was mainly responsible for the decision to use one name, and one name only, in international commerce.



PETHIDINE (Fig. 16) is the simplest member of the pethidine group. The prescribing of pethidine is increasing, owing to the many uses of the drug in medicine, including obstetrics. Pethidine is less powerful than morphine in analgesic activity, but has the advantage of not depressing the respiratory centre. Control was quickly followed by increasingly stringent control by the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1948, over the "genuineness" of N.H.S. prescriptions. The complicated provisions in

the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1950, relating to the procuring, possession and administration of pethidine by certified midwives is testimony of the extremely close control that is to be applied to new (synthetic) narcotics. Other members of the group are subjected to "preventive" control, though they are not, as yet, available in this country.

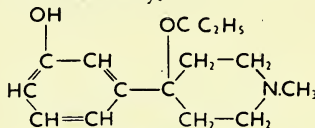


Fig. 17. Ketobemidone
(4-propionyl-4-*m*-hydroxyphenyl-1-methylpiperidine)

KETOBEMIDONE (Fig. 17) differs from pethidine in two respects:—(i) The substitution of OH for H makes it into an "*m*-hydroxyphenyl" compound known as bemidone, while

(ii) in ketobemidone "propionyl" occupies position 4 (in place of ethyl carboxylate).

The introduction of $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}-)$ in place of $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{COO}-)$ results in a five-fold increase in activity, which becomes ten-fold in ketobemidone with its *m*-OH-group.

Ketobemidone was one of the first synthetic narcotics subjected to censure as an addiction-drug after being used in medicine. Its manufacture in the United States was suppressed in 1948 owing to its "very great addiction-forming properties."

HYDROXYPETHIDINE (or bemidone) is *m*-hydroxypethidine with increased activity due to the presence of an OH in the specified position (see ketobemidone).

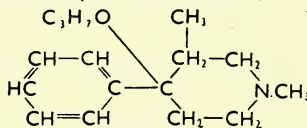


Fig. 18. Alphaprodine (NU 1196; Nisential)
(α -4-propionoxy-4-phenyl-1:3-dimethylpiperidine)

ALPHAPRODINE (Fig. 18) is a 1:3-dimethylpiperidine with an α -propionoxy group characterising its name.

BETAPRODINE (NU 1779) is isomeric with alphaprodine. It has a branched ($-\text{O}.\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$) β -grouping instead of the straight $-\text{O}.\text{CH}_2.\text{CH}_2.\text{CH}_3$.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

A MEETING of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was held in Belfast on December 7, the president (Mr. H. W. Gamble) in the chair. Also present were Messrs. W. H. Boyd (vice-president), H. P. Crossin (treasurer), S. E. Campbell, J. Irwin, W. P. Ewart, P. R. W. Shinner, J. McGregor, Walter C. Tate, C. Abernethy, H. J. Cousley, M.B.E., J.P., and Professor E. B. C. Mayrs, M.D. The secretary (Mr. W. Gorman) was in attendance. Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. F. R. Moore, J.P., and H. F. Moore.

THE PRESIDENT said that during the week, in company with Mr. H. H. Cowzer, he had visited Dublin and attended the Chemists' Benevolent Fund dance. They had met members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and of the Irish Drug Association, who had suggested that they might visit Northern Ireland to make inquiries regarding the experience of pharmacists with new legislation and with the Health Service.

D.D. Regulations

THE SECRETARY reported receipt from the Ministry of Home Affairs of S.R. & O. 195 (Northern Ireland), amending the Dangerous Drug Regulations, 1938, and enabling the amount of a drug for a recognised preparation packed in an ampoule to be specified on a prescription as the amount to be administered or injected as an alternative to the total amount to be supplied. It was stated that a similar amendment had been made in Great Britain (see *C. & D.*, September 1, p. 268).

It was agreed on the motion of Mr. MCGREGOR, seconded by Mr. CAMPBELL, to enter into a reciprocity agreement with the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, which had requested that such facilities should be granted. THE SECRETARY said the examination syllabus of the Board had been furnished and found to set a satisfactory standard for reciprocity purposes.

The Education Committee recommended the grant of the Certificate of Apprenticeship to Mr. Hugh F. Casey, Londonderry, the Misses Elizabeth M. Mallon, Belfast, Mary McGirr, Feeny, and Mr. David Agnew, Tandragee. The minutes were passed on the motion of Mr. CROSSIN, seconded by Mr. ABERNETHY.

It was proposed that the names of those members and associates of the Society who had not paid the retention fee for the

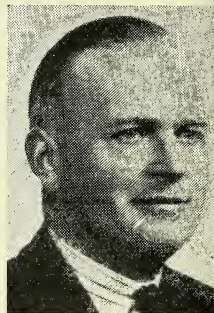
year ending August 31, 1952, should be removed from the registers. Mr. IRWIN asked how many were involved. THE SECRETARY replied that about twenty-five members had failed to pay, though they had received three notices. Some of them were overseas. In general, the speed of payment of the fees was improving year by year.

It was announced that the Social Committee had made arrangements for a dinner dance to be held in the Grand Central Hotel, Belfast, on February 11, 1952. The secretary was congratulated on the birth of a son.

ULSTER CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ulster Chemists' Association on December 4, Mr.

W. R. McNabb was elected President for 1952 on the motion of the retiring president (Mr. C. A. Quinn), seconded by Mr. J. McGregor. Mr. McNabb is a member of the Northern Ireland Health Services Board and of the Belfast Local Pharmaceutical Committee. Mr. C. L. Gordon-Rattie was elected



Mr. W. R. McNabb,
M.P.S.N.I.

to succeed Mr. McNabb as Vice-president. Other appointments were: Treasurer Mr. W. J. Rankin (re-elected); Secretaries Messrs. H. G. Campbell and W. H. Mulholland (re-elected); Auditors, Messrs. J. Wellwood and J. A. McRoberts; Representatives on Joint Council, Messrs McNabb, Gordon-Rattie, Quinn and Mulholland; Representatives to attend meetings of the Associates' Committee by invitation, Messrs. McNabb and T. A. Gibson; Emergency committee, the officials and Miss C. F. Culbert, Messrs. Quinn, McGregor, J. Caldwell, R. Gibson, J. C. Acheson and Gibson; Representatives, N.I.C.F. Committee, Messrs. McNabb, Caldwell, Quinn and Mulholland; Representative, C.F. Council (for two years), Mr. Caldwell (re-elected); Representatives on Belfast Chamber of Trade, Messrs. Acheson and

Caldwell; *Representative on Ulster Tourist Development Association*, Mr. A. Steede (re-elected).

On the motion of Mr. Boyd the Committee placed on record their thanks to Mr. Quinn for his services as president. Mr. James Paul, Newry, was welcomed as a newly elected member of the Committee.

A subcommittee consisting of the president, vice-president, Mr. Quinn and Mr. W. J. Moffett was appointed to commence the preparation of a revised "blue list."

The following who had been approved by the Associates' Committee were admitted to Associateship: *Ph.C.*, Miss R. E. McNeely; *Assistants*: Miss F. Webster, Messrs. F. G. Lee, J. J. Walsh, W. J. Shaw;

Apprentices: Miss J. Henderson, Miss J. Murray, Messrs. T. F. Muldrew, R. D. Sheldon, S. Thompson, M. W. G. Thompson, W. Woodside and S. Wright.

Supper Celebration

The members were afterwards entertained to supper at the Union Hotel when the president was congratulated on his accession to the chair by Mr. E. G. Mackle, chairman of the Associates' Section, and Mr. A. N. Lovesy. A vote of thanks to him was proposed by Mr. Steede, seconded by Mr. McGregor. A presentation was made to Mr. H. S. Anderson, Newtownards, on the occasion of his marriage.

CHOICE OF DRUG IN PNEUMONIA

As a result of conducting trials on 267 cases of pneumonia, a subcommittee of the Antibiotics Clinical Trials (Non-Tuberculous) Committee of the Medical Research Council in a report published recently ("British Medical Journal," 1951.2.1361-65) suggests that penicillin by injection is still the best treatment for clinical pneumonia. Aureomycin, chloramphenicol and streptomycin should be reserved for patients who fail to respond to penicillin or in whom a penicillin-resistant organism is isolated. Aureomycin treatment proved to be ten times and chloramphenicol nine times as expensive as penicillin treatment. Symptoms of drug toxicity were much commoner with aureomycin and chloramphenicol than with penicillin, though that advantage of penicillin might be outweighed partly by the necessity for intramuscular injections of penicillin compared with the normal oral administration of the other antibiotics. The sulphonamides were not brought into the comparison.

Three Groups

The test conformed to the pattern of other clinical trials made by the Council. Four centres throughout the country were chosen—two in London, and one each in Sheffield and Glasgow. The patients were divided at random into three groups, one receiving aureomycin treatment (2 gm. initially; subsequently 1 gm. six hourly until the temperature had been normal for twenty-four hours, thereafter 0.5 gm. until the physician ordered cessation). Children were dosed *pro rata*. The second group received chloramphenicol in similar dosage to aureomycin and the third group received "standard treatment" (penicillin

or sulphonamides alone or together). Only eight cases had sulphonamides alone. The groups were reasonably comparable in the causes of infection, though among the chloramphenicol group there were rather more cases of influenzal pneumonia; and more staphylococcal pneumonia among the "standard treatment" group. 73 per cent. of the cases were pneumococcal.

Similarity of Results

The three methods of treatment gave similar results as judged by the time taken for temperature to fall, for the physical signs to disappear, for the radiograph to become clear, and for the patient to be discharged. There were too few desperately ill patients for the figures to be significant, but they suggest that penicillin is at least as good as the other antibiotics in those cases. The subcommittee considers that it may be justifiable to use more than one drug for desperately ill patients and that at least one of them should be given in large doses by injection. In some cases the penicillin was given orally. Whether that route for penicillin is as effective as the intramuscular route is being investigated by the Glasgow Centre and will be reported on.

Trials by Eadie, Grist and Landsman (*ibid.* pp. 1365-67) conducted with the aid of a grant from the Council at Knightswood Hospital and the University, Glasgow, yield results which suggest that aureomycin is no more effective than penicillin in the average case.

Pharmacists' Leper Aid.—Ten parcels of drugs, each worth £26, were sent to leper colonies last year by the Catholic Pharmaceutical Guild.

GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about new proprietary medicaments to be supplied principally on prescriptions. Editorial recommendation is not implied. Reprints obtainable on application.

MEPILIN

MANUFACTURER: The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1.

DESCRIPTION: Tablets of ethinyloestradiol 0.01 mgm. and methyltestosterone 3 mgm.

INDICATIONS: Primarily, menopausal disorders.

DOSAGE: Normally two to six tablets orally or sublingually.

How SUPPLIED: In bottles of twenty-five and 100 tablets.

ACIMETION

MANUFACTURER: Continental Laboratories, Ltd., 101 Gt. Russell Street, London W.C.1.

DESCRIPTION: DL-methionine.

INDICATIONS: Certain liver and blood disorders, surgical conditions, malnutrition, post-infective debility, asthenia, loss of weight following pregnancy, etc.

DOSAGE: 0.5 to 10 gm. according to medical directions.

How SUPPLIED: In bottles of fifty and 250 tablets each containing 0.25 gm. methionine.

HEXOPHENE Surgical Soap

MANUFACTURER: Hough, Hoseason & Co., Ltd., Chapel Street, Manchester, 19.

DESCRIPTION: Soap containing hexachlorophene, 2 per cent.

USE: Surgical scrub; pre-operative and post-operative preparation of patients' skin in general hospital use; and for routine prophylaxis.

How SUPPLIED: 3½-oz. tablets, individually wrapped in quantities of one, three, six or twelve doz. (Direct only to pharmacists, doctors, nurses, hospitals and clinics.)

LEVOPHED

MANUFACTURERS: Bayer Products, Ltd., Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

DESCRIPTION: *l*-Noradrenaline (*l*-arterenol).

INDICATIONS: For maintenance of blood pressure in acute hypotension, e.g., surgical and non-surgical shock, central vasomotor depression and hæmorrhage.

DOSAGE: Normally 4 mls of Levophed solution (see below) to 1,000 mls of isotonic sodium chloride solution, 5 per cent. dextrose solution, plasma or whole blood. The rate of flow of Levophed-containing solution should be carefully watched and the patient must never be left alone.

How SUPPLIED: As a 1:1,000 solution of the bitartrate in 4-ml ampoules (box of 6).

DISTIVIT B 12

MANUFACTURER: The Distillers Co. (Biochemicals), Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 19.

DISTRIBUTORS: Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1; Evans Medical Supplies, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 19; Imperial Chemical (Pharmaceuticals), Ltd., 92 Newman Street, London, W.1.

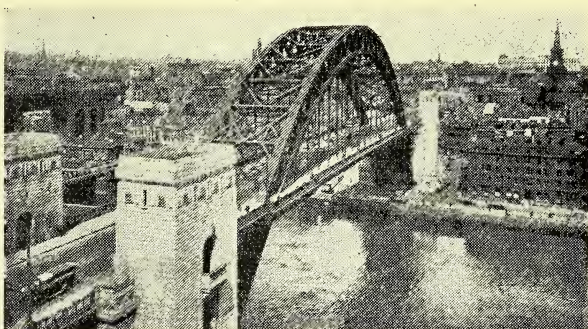
DESCRIPTION: An injection solution of crystalline vitamin B₁₂.

INDICATIONS: Pernicious anæmia (including its neurological complications), sprue, and nutritional macrocytic anæmia.

DOSAGE: 20-100 microgm. according to individual need.

How SUPPLIED: Ampoules containing sufficient solution to permit the withdrawal of 1 ml, containing 20, 50 or 100 microgm. vitamin B₁₂, in boxes of five ampoules.

What chemists are thinking



in NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

CHEMISTS interviewed in Newcastle-on-Tyne were unanimous about the need to maintain fair prices. A local feature of the National Health Service dispensing—a consequence of the large size of the city and its conurbation—is that the more difficult prescriptions tend to “gravitate” to the city centre. Changing prescribing habits—and change is probably accelerated in Newcastle by the influence of a medical school—result in many proprietary medicaments going “dead” on chemists’ shelves, particularly, it seems, in the centre. Opinion was markedly divided on the value of the post-graduate apprenticeship to the retail pharmacist.

A “Conscript” to the Society

MR. G. H. M. GRAHAM, 86 Copland Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2 (a past-chairman and member of the Executive of the National Pharmaceutical Union) made it clear that any opinion he expressed was purely personal. He regarded himself as a “conscript” to the Pharmaceutical Society. He preferred the days when he had been a keen “volunteer” in its ranks. He had no use for its new education policy, which was turning out pharmacists who were no good in facing the simple everyday problems that arose in the dispensing. “They don’t even know how to wash measures, and moreover they don’t want to.” He thought the Society was having to revert to some extent to its previous education policy. One of the difficulties in the supply of pharmacists was that so many pharmacists now were women, whose effective life in pharmacy (because of marriage) was only about four to ten years. With the present volume of dispensing, many shops ought to employ two pharmacists but

were only able, owing to the shortage of qualified men, to employ one. Only about one in ten shops in Newcastle employed more than one pharmacist. “The sickness and death rates of single-handed pharmacists are increasing,” said Mr. Graham, “because of the strain of attempting to do more than is possible.” The overwork of independent chemists had the serious consequence that they were taking on fewer and fewer apprentices, for they did not have time to train them. He was against dilution of the ranks of pharmacy by the registration of unqualified dispensers.

Mr. Graham thought that in many areas rotas might with advantage be divided between five or six shops, each shop doing always one particular night. In Newcastle there was good co-operation between doctors and chemists. Some doctors, for example, displayed rota notices in their surgeries.

MR. J. G. ROBSON (chairman, Newcastle Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society) 245 Shields Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 6) was opposed to apprenticeship being taken after qualification. A former officer in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, he thought that the Navy’s way of training officers—in which cadets had first to become acquainted with the simple, menial, but necessary jobs—should find its parallel in the training of pharmacists.

“Distributors would Suffer”

MR. A. MCGUCKIN, managing director of Mawson & Proctor, Ltd. (a company with four shops in Newcastle) and of Mawson & Proctor Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., and secretary of the local Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, held that price maintenance was a form of quality maintain-

ance. If prices were cut manufacturers would still maintain the quality of their preparations, and the distributor's profit would be cut. The contribution to reducing the cost of living would be small, and the biggest reduction in the cost of proprietary medicines could be effected by removing purchase tax from them.

Two Types of Pharmacists

Mr. McGuckin thought the new educational system had not been going long enough for any definite opinion to be formed. It was clear that there were, however, to be two types of pharmacists: those who were apprenticed before their college course, and those apprenticed afterwards. The new type of pharmacist was better at dispensing than his predecessors, but less qualified from a business point of view. Sometimes, indeed, he considered the business side beneath him. For a pharmacist who intended to make a career of dispensing only—for example in hospitals—the two-year course was only just adequate. For medical representatives the training in pharmacology and therapeutics was excellent. If, however, a pharmacist aspired to own his own shop, the course he had taken was over-academic. Mr. McGuckin had found that pharmacists with the higher qualification could adapt themselves in the manufacturing laboratory more easily than others. He regretted the general ignorance of what the Society's Council did. As a secretary of the local Branch he attempted to plan a programme on as wide a basis as possible. There seemed, however, considerable apathy in the district. The backing that the National Pharmaceutical Union was giving to chemists was "better now than ever before," and he thought that if any member had any grumble with the Union it was his own fault for not making use of it properly.

"Dead" stock left on dispensary shelves because of changing prescribing habits tended to neutralise a contractor's advantage from N.H.S. In 1948 the payment was "just adequate." Recent adjustments had not made good cuts imposed since the beginning of the service. He felt strongly that manufacturers should standardise packs of tablets. Doctors had no idea how many tablets to order, and the multiplicity of packs increased the work of chemists and the pricing bureau.

MR. G. H. COOPER (chairman of the local Pharmaceutical Committee, and a chemists' representative on the Executive Council) conducts a family business, which

he recently converted to a limited company. It is located in a residential area near to Jesmond Dene. The pharmacy continues to do much private dispensing. Mr. Cooper thought more effort should be made towards an agreement with doctors for pharmacists to substitute an official preparation for a proprietary one prescribed under the National Health Service, provided the two were identical in composition and assuming that a delay in supplying a patient could be avoided by such substitution. Doctors should be encouraged to use a separate form for any preparation they thought the chemist might have difficulty in supplying from stock. The patient could then try several pharmacies for that item, while other medicines prescribed at the same time were being dispensed by his usual chemist. Mr. Cooper declared that the Drug Tariff when received was almost out of date, and not of much help to chemists. As a matter of principle, the emphasis in payment should be laid on the dispensing fee.

A younger pharmacist's views were expressed by Mr. C. COULSON (a co-director of Mr. Cooper) who thought that the new type of pharmacists were very good, but would be still better if they received instruction on the proprietary presentations in which drugs were so frequently met. The academic course might be followed by a technical course to give that knowledge. Mr. Coulson said that there were sufficient meetings of the local Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society but the attendance was poor. The most popular types of meeting were post-graduate or revision lectures, practical demonstrations, films, or discussions on quasi-medical subjects. Mr. Coulson appealed for more consideration from manufacturers in the way in which information on new products was released: chemists should be informed first of the marketing of any new product. Uniformity in the size of leaflets should be aimed at to help filing. Manufacturers' literature was often "too big and verbose." Chemists only needed information of the manufacturers' name, and the indications, contraindications, dosage and packs of the product.

Post-graduate Apprentice an Asset

MR. STANLEY MILBURN (a director of T. R. Milburn, Ltd.) comes of a pharmaceutical family, for he has two pharmacist brothers and a pharmacist sister-in-law. He was interviewed at Sandyford Road, Newcastle, 2, one of four shops of the

company. His company was primarily occupied in counter sales, though in Sandyford Road, a medium working-class area, dispensing was considerable. The company had always found the "old" chemist-and-druggist qualification ample. Dispensing has become increasingly simple and did not call for great academic knowledge. Apprenticeship after the college course was to the advantage of the chemist but the disadvantage of the student. In a post-graduate apprentice the chemist was getting virtually a qualified man. "A post-graduate apprentice is often worth far more as an assistant than the wages he receives."

He considered the National Pharmaceutical Union backed up the chemist as it should. He favoured maintaining prices, otherwise, non-chemists could limit their stocks to the "plums," whereas the chemist would still have to stock many items to give an adequate pharmaceutical service. The public would gain little by the return of price cutting. "Prices today are fair and are kept down by competition between manufacturers." Mr. Milburn thought it was necessary to take quick action to secure economy in prescribing. Before the cost of N.H.S. became so great as to necessitate drastic cuts. He was satisfied with the present method of pricing prescriptions and had not thought that the averaging system was much out. It probably saved considerable labour costs. He doubted the practicability of forming an all-embracing organisation for pharmacists who had both kindred and conflicting interests.

More Frequent Averaging

The pharmacy of W. Owen & Son, Ltd., 155 Barras Bridge, one of Newcastle's oldest pharmaceutical establishments, situated close to the medical school of the Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle, did no National Health Insurance dispensing in the days prior to 1945. Mr. W. J. Williamson, a director in the business, thought that the National Health Service terms were fairly based. But in his own pharmacy, where National Health Service dispensing had changed very much during the past year, he was being paid on an average calculated more than twelve months ago. As his average prescription value was high he would like more frequent averaging. Because of changes in prescribing habits, many products went "dead" after a short currency, and were virtual losses to be offset against receipts from National Health Service dis-

persing. The container allowance was another source of complaint because the percentage of bottles returned, in his experience, was very small. His private dispensing had kept up to about 50 per cent. of that done before the N.H.S.

The National Pharmaceutical Union had done a "marvellous piece of work for the chemist, particularly as it had to start from the adverse position accepted under National Health Insurance." He made a point of attending meetings at which National Health Service topics were to be discussed, or other subjects that affected pharmacy economically.

Mr. Williamson also had strong views on the post-graduate apprenticeship. "The post-graduate apprentice has no knowledge of shop routine or of actual dispensing in a retail pharmacy. If the student is apprenticed before attending college he has some introduction to his academic studies." Much of the new syllabus was unnecessary. The qualifications which the pharmacists had received up to the present were of a sufficiently high standard.

CHEMOTHERAPY OF T.B.

At a joint meeting of the National Association of Women Pharmacists and the Western Pharmacists' Association, held in London on November 14, Dr. W. A. R. THOMSON gave a lecture entitled "The Chemotherapy of Tuberculosis." Usually a diagnosis could not be made until the disease was well established, said Dr. Thomson, and the fundamental approach was prevention. It had been established that B.C.G. vaccination was of value in infants of tuberculous mothers, and in adolescents brought up in a rural area who took up an occupation where tuberculosis was a hazard (e.g., nursing or medicine).

In the search for drugs for the treatment of tuberculosis the highly specific considerations were: (1) the activity of the drug *in vitro*, (2) the effect of the drug on tubercle bacilli *in vivo* and (3) the effect *in vivo* of the drug on specific pathological processes—(a) immune processes, (b) reticulo-endothelial system and (c) toxic bacterial processes. The less specific considerations were: (1) the absorption, distribution and rate of excretion characteristics of the drug, (2) toxicity, (3) physiological evaluation of the drug, (4) interaction of the drug with enzyme systems and (5) physico-chemical studies—(a) simple constants and (b) polyfunctional model systems.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES

Pethidine/Thiopentone Incompatibility.

—*J. E. D.*—Solutions of pethidine hydrochloride are incompatible with those of thiopentone sodium. A precipitate forms on mixing (see "Lancet," 1950.259.774). The incompatibility is probably caused by a marked difference in the pH of the solutions. Injection apparatus should be washed with saline after use with thiopentone sodium and before filling with pethidine hydrochloride solution.

Fire-extinguishing Chemicals.—*G. L. S.*

—Tests in the United States gave the following comparative results in "peak of flammability" tests on four compounds (the "peak of flammability" is the volumetric concentration of an agent that is incapable of sustaining combustion, regardless of the concentration of the combustible in air):—Dibromodifluoromethane, 4.2; methylbromide, 9.7; carbon tetrachloride, 11.5; carbon dioxide, 29.5.

Sodium Fluoride in Dry-rot.—*D. R.*—If the dry-rot is *Merulius lacrymans* (the most virulent form of dry-rot), it is necessary to trace the hyphal strands to their limits after having cut out the decayed wood. Strands may spread behind plaster from chinks in mortar and over steel beams to wooden areas which are comparatively dry. These areas should be sterilised by treating with 4 per cent. solution of commercial sodium fluoride or other suitable preservative.

Sealing Methods of Egg Preservation.—

R.D. & Co.—In order to overcome possible contamination of the shell by bacterial or mould spores, etc., the eggs should be dipped as soon as possible into a 0.05 per cent. aqueous solution of cetyl pyridinium chloride. Sealing for preservation may then be effected by applying a film of polystyrene, chlorinated rubber, polyvinyl acetate or mineral oil, containing cetyl pyridinium chloride.

Dermatitis from Synthetic Glues. —

H. S. O.—Certain ingredients of synthetic glues and hardeners may cause dermatitis, but the trouble can generally be avoided by taking precautions, many of which are outlined in form 366, published by H.M. Stationery Office. Special soaps recommended for cleansing the hands are *For resin glues*: Soap, 95 parts; sodium sulphite crystals, 5 parts. *For casein glues*: Fatty acids, 15 parts; caustic potash, 3 parts; water to 100 parts.

Glasgow Cream.—*G.L.H.*—The formula for Glasgow cream is as follows:—

Cetyltrimethylammonium	
bromide	1 gm.
Sulphanilamide	3 gm.
Castor oil	25 gm.
Beeswax	1.8 gm.
Wool fat	1.8 gm.
Cetyl alcohol	5 gm.
Glycerin	10 gm.
Water	52.4 mls

Compensation Bill.—*M. O. N.*—The Workmen's Compensation (Supplementary Bill, 1951, which was given a first reading in February 1951, deals with sufferers from injuries or industrial disease that occurred before January 1, 1924—a group that did not get the increases resulting from the various later amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Acts. For full details you should obtain a copy of an explanatory leaflet (Cmd. 8150) published by H.M. Stationery Office (price twopence), which indicates the main provisions included in the Bill.

Hair Shampoos.—*S.C.L.*—The following formulas are for (I) lathering and (II) non-lathering shampoos:—

I	
Sulphonated Lorol TA	40
Water	60
Colour	q.s.
Eau de Cologne	q.s.

II	
Sulphonated castor oil	63
Sulphonated olive oil	20
White mineral oil, light	5
Distilled water	10
Ethylene glycol	1.5
Perfume	0.5

Accumulator Plates.—*K.M.P.*—The original Planté accumulator plates had layers of active material "formed" by repeated charging and discharging of what were initially plain lead plates. The Fauré process consists of "pasting" active material on to both plates to eliminate the tedious forming process. In the majority of modern cells for stationary service the positive plates have a relatively large surface, in the form of thin webs, rosettes of crimped strip, etc., on which a layer of lead dioxide is produced by a forming process. The negative plates consist of perforated lead boxes or special grids in which red lead (Pb_3O_4) is pasted prior to being reduced to spongy lead.

TRADE REPORT

Spot quotations for pharmaceutical chemicals represent the prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. Prices of crude drugs and essential oils vary as to brand or grade.

London, December 12

An announcement that rail freight rates, canal and dock charges are to be raised by 10 per cent. from December 31 will mean that basic commodities such as coal (already expected to be dearer because of recent wage award) and steel will be affected immediately after that date, thus rising, with others, the overhead expenses of the PHARMACEUTICAL and FINE CHEMICAL industry. This will inevitably be reflected in the finished products and a general rise in all chemicals can therefore be expected in the near future. One manufacturer has raised his price for ACETONE by £30-£35-£40 per ton, according to quantity. The new rates are approximately those that have been charged by other houses for several months. ISOPROPYL ACETATE has been increased by £10 per ton and is now £159 for 1-ton lots. There were no other major price changes during the week.

Except for an increased demand for IPECACUANHA, the CRUDE DRUGS market remained inactive. Prime Cape ALOES is fractionally easier but BUCHU remains firm. Forward offers of ERGOT are easier by about 4s. per lb. Chinese MENTHOL is weaker at Hong Kong and some holders on the spot have reduced their prices in sympathy. TONKA BEANS are scarce at origin, and supplies on the spot have moved up by ninepence per lb. There was little activity in AROMATIC SEEDS and WAXES—CARNAUBA Prime yellow being 5s. per cwt. lower on the spot and 40s. lower for shipment than last week's quotations. There were few changes in ESSENTIAL and EXPRESSED OILS, Chinese PEPPERMINT, LEMONGRASS and PETITGRAIN being easier forward, whilst HYDNOCARPUS shows a firmer tendency.

U.S. Drug and Chemical Report

New York, December 4

CONTRACTS for BORAX and BORIC ACID for 1952 are being tendered by the leading producers with no change in rates. Some spot lots of imported CRESYLIC ACID are available at as low as \$1.30 per gall. The new ceiling of 37 cents per lb. for GLYCERIN may be followed by other ceiling reductions where current markets are well below permissible maximum rates. Only NICOTINIC ACID is scarce among the vitamin preparations. Brazilian MENTHOL is now \$9.20 per lb. and Chinese material is down to \$10.10 without any noticeable effect on demand. Domestic crude IODINE rose to \$1.84 per lb. (up 14 cents). Spot prices for IPECACUANHA show a decline for the first time for a long while, Chinese

CANTHARIDES, at \$1.00 per lb., is up 10 cents; SENNA PODS, at 40 cents per lb., are up 5 cents.

In the ESSENTIAL OILS market the prices of SPEARMINT have advanced whilst PATCHOULI, LEMON, Ceylon CITRONELLA, LEMONGRASS and SPIKE LAVENDER are down.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

AMIDOL.—In 14-lb. lots the price is 19s. per lb.; 7-lb., 19s. 6d.

AMIDOPYRIN.—In 1-cwt. lots the price is from 32s. 6d. to 35s. per lb.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE, B.P. — Makers quote 1-cwt. lots at 11½d. per lb.

CALCIFEROL. — Price of 1-kilo lots (in 25-gm. ampoules) is now 5s. 9d. per gm.

CALCIUM SUCCINATE. — Quotations are from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity. SUCCINATE ACID is from 10s. 3d. to 12s. 3d. per lb.

CARMINE.—Prices are from 85s. to 90s. per lb., according to quantity.

CHLORIBUTOL.—28-lb. lots are at the rate of 13s. 6d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID.—British makers quote 218s. per cwt. for 1-4-cwt. lots and 213s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. Quotations are now net.

ETHER. — TECHNICAL, B.S.S., and SOLVENT, B.P., grades, in winchesters, are now quoted (per lb.) as follows:—10-cwt. lots, 2s. 5½d.; 5-cwt., 2s. 6½d.; 48-lb., 2s. 7½d.; 24-lb., 3s. Rates for ANÆSTHETIC, B.P., are as follows:—10-cwt. lots, 3s. 9½d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 10½d.; 1-cwt., 3s. 11½d.; 72-lb., 4s. 0½d.; 36-lb., 4s. 2½d.; 24-lb., 4s. 4½d. Surcharges for ether in smaller packs are unchanged.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.—Rates per lb. for 28-lb. lots are as follows: ACID, 20 per cent., 8s. 10d.; CALCIUM, soluble, B.P.C., 14s. 9d.; IRON, B.P.C., scale, 17s. 9d., and powder, 16s. 9d.; MAGNESIUM, soluble, B.P.C., 21s. 6d., and insoluble, 12s. 3d.; MANGANESE, 30s.; POTASSIUM, 50 per cent., 6s. 1d., and 75 per cent., 8s. 6d.; SODIUM, 50 per cent., 4s. 8d., and 75 per cent., 6s. 6d.

KAOLIN.—In 1-cwt. bags. LIGHT is quoted at 90s. per cwt., and HEAVY at about 25s. per cwt.

LACTOSE.—English, in 1-ton lots packed in 2-cwt. kegs, £142 per ton; in 1-cwt. kegs, £143 per ton. In 1-cwt. paper-lined bags, 5s. per cwt. less than the above rates. Delivered in the United Kingdom.

MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE, B.P.C.—Makers' price for 1-cwt. lots is 3s. 5d. per lb.

METOL.—In 1-cwt. lots the price is 23s. per lb.; 28-lb., 24s.; 14-lb., 26s.; 7-lb., 27s.

PAPAVERINE.—Synthetic HYDROCHLORIDE is in the region of £46 per kilo.

PHENACETIN.—1-cwt. lots are 6s. 9d. per lb.; 56-lb., 6s. 10d.; 28-lb., 7s.

PHENOBARBITONE.—1-cwt. lots are now 39s. per lb.; 28-lb., 40s. per lb. SODIUM is 1s. per lb. more than above rates.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.—B.P. is 1s. 4½d. per lb. in 1-2 carboy lots. HYPOPHOSPHOROUS, B.P.C., in winchesters, is from 5s. 7½d. to 6s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

QUININE.—Makers' rates (per oz.) to home-trade distributors are given below:—additional charges must be added for repacking, etc. ALKALOID, from 5s. to 5s. 6d.; ACETYSALICYLATE, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 9d.; BISULPHATE, 3s. 7d. to 4s. 1d. DIHYDROBROMIDE and DIHYDROCHLORIDE, 4s. 11d. to 5s. 5d.; FORMATE, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.; GLYCEROPHOSPHATE, and PHOSPHATE, 5s. 5d. to 5s. 11d.; HYDROBROMIDE and HYDROCHLORIDE, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; SALICYLATE, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; SULPHATE, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; QUININE and UREA HYDROCHLORIDE is quoted from 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.

SACCHARIN.—In lots of 1-lb. and over B.P.C. powder is quoted at 98s. 4d. per lb.; the SODIUM SALT is 79s. 4d. per lb. Prices include duty and carriage.

SODIUM PARA-AMINO SALICYLATE.—Supplies of British are from 75s. to 84s. per kilo, as to quantity.

SULPHACETAMIDE.—Quotations are from 30s. 6d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots up to 33s. for 1-lb. The SODIUM derivative is from 36s. to 38s. 6d., according to quantity.

SULPHAGUANIDINE.—Rates are as follows: 5-cwt. lots, 22s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 22s. 9d.; 56-lb., 23s.; 28-lb., 23s. 7d. per lb.

SULPHANILAMIDE.—Rates are as follows: 5-cwt. lots, 9s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 9s. 8d.; 56-lb., 9s. 11d.; 28-lb., 10s. 0½d. per lb.

THYMOL.—28-lb. lots are 31s. 6d.; 14-lb. lots, 32s.; and 7-lb., 32s. 6d. per lb.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE.—Spanish *napellus* is 3s. 6d. per lb., duty paid, exc wharf.

AGAR.—Firm. Kobé No. 1 on the spot is quoted at 9s. per lb., duty paid. Forward offers are 7s. 9d., c.i.f., for prompt shipment.

ALOES.—Prime Cape on the spot is 220s. per cwt. and forward offers are about 200s., c.i.f., for prompt shipment. Curaçao is 425s., c.i.f.

ANTIMONY.—English, 99.6 per cent., £377 10s.; 99 per cent., £365 per ton.

ARECA NUTS.—Spot quotations are 40s. per cwt. for Ceylon.

BALSAMS.—*Canada* is offered at from 28s. to 30s. per lb. on the spot, according to holder. *Copaiba*, Maranham, on the spot is 17s. per lb., duty paid. *Parà* insoluble, about 10s., c.i.f. *Peru* is 18s. 9d.

per lb., duty paid, and 15s., c.i.f., for shipment. *Tolu*, natural, forward offers are about 36s. per lb., c.i.f. B.P. quality is offered at 32s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

BELLADONNA.—ROOT is from 3s. 3d. to 4s. 4d. per lb., on the spot, duty paid according to test. LEAVES are upwards of 5s. 6d. per lb. as to test.

BENZOIN.—No. 1 Sumatra block on the spot is quoted at from £27 10s. per cwt.; for shipment, £25 15s., c.i.f. Siam almonds (medium bold) are 37s. 6d. per lb spot.

BUCHU.—Firm. Short round leaves are 2s. 1d. per lb. on the spot.

CAMPHOR.—Steady. Chinese (B.P.) powder on the spot is from 4s. 10½d. per lb. in bond (5s. 4½d., duty paid); ¼-oz. tablets are quoted at 6s. 4½d. per lb., duty paid, 2½-lb. slabs, 5s. 9d. per lb., duty paid.

CAPSIUMS.—Abyssinian are 115s. per cwt. on the spot and Nigerian, 210s., duty paid.

CARDAMOMS.—Aleppy greens, for December shipment are quoted from origin at 18s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Spot supplies are 24s. 6d. per lb. Aleppy seeds, No. 1, on spot, 32s. 6d.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Firm. New-peel American bark is from 330s. to 345s., duty paid. 1950 bark is available at from 355s. per cwt., duty paid.

CASSIA BARK.—Whole, for December shipment is 118s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

CINNAMON.—For shipment (c.i.f.): OOOO, 2s. 10d.; OOO, 2s. 8½d.; OO, 2s. 7d.; O, 2s. 6½d.; firsts, 1s. 11d.; seconds, 1s. 11d.; thirds, 1s. 10d.; quillings, 1s. 7d.; featherings, 1s. 1½d.; chips, 5½d. per lb.

COLOCYNTH.—Pulp on the spot is from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb., duty paid.

ERGOT.—Forward quotations of Portuguese are 46s. per lb., c.i.f., nominal. Spot offers are about 50s. per lb.

IPECACUANHA.—Firm. Forward offers are: Columbian, from 55s. to 56s. 6d. per lb. as to position; Nicaraguan, 60s., both c.i.f., December shipment. Spot prices of Columbian are 58s. per lb., and Nicaraguan, now landing, 62s., c.i.f.

KRAMERIA.—Spot is 120s. per cwt.: for shipment, 107s. 6d., c.i.f.

LANOLIN.—Current quotations for B.P. anhydrous, are about £175 per ton and hydrous, £150.

MENTHOL.—Easier. Chinese is 81s. per lb., duty paid. Brazilian is 80s., duty paid. Synthetic detached crystals, 60s. per lb. for 60-lb. case lots.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Cyprus is 160s. per cwt.; Turkish, 150s., in bond, and 160s., duty paid, all spot London. CARAWAY.—Dutch quoted at 125s. per cwt., duty paid, London. CELERY.—Indian selling at

4. 10½d. per lb., spot London. CORIANDER.—Market quiet. Morocco is unchanged at 7s. 6d. per cwt., in bond, and 97s. 6d. duty paid; Indian is 115s.; Argentine splits are offered at 80s. per cwt., duty paid, and English whole seed at 120s., delivered. CUMIN.—Market is inclined to be a little easier owing to lack of demand. Cyprus is 222s. 6d. per cwt.; Indian, 17s. 6d.; Malta, 225s.; and Morocco, 10s. per cwt. in bond and 230s. per cwt., duty paid. DILL.—Indian on spot is 85s. per cwt. FENNEL.—Indian is firm. Small quantities on spot available at 200s. per cwt.; new-crop is quoted at 225s., c.i.f., for shipment. FENUGREEK.—Morocco is offered at 45s. per cwt., duty paid in London or Liverpool. MUSTARD.—English, 2s. 6d. to 110s. per cwt., according to quality.

SENNA.—Steady. Tinnevely leaves on the spot are from 11d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., according to quality. Pods are 2s. 3½d. per lb. for f.a.q. and up to 3s. 9d. for hand-picked. Alexandria pods are upwards of s. 6d. per lb., for best quality.

SHELLAC.—Quiet. Spot quotations are: F.O.T.N., pure, 355s. F.O. Standard 1, 65s., and fine orange, 390s. to 450s. per wt., ex-London warehouse.

STYRAX.—Unchanged. Spot is from 9s. per lb., duty paid, and 8s. 3d. in bond.

TONKA BEANS.—Frosted Parà are 6s. 9d. per lb., spot. Short at origin.

TRAGACANTH.—No. 1 ribbon on the spot is £170 per cwt.; No. 2, £150; No. 3, £120.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger is offered at 2s. 6d. per cwt., spot London; for shipment, 70s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN.—Whole Belgian on the spot is quoted at about 210s. per cwt., spot, and 190s., c.i.f., for shipment. Indian is 169s. 6d. per cwt., spot London; for shipment, 160s., c.i.f., quoted. Spot Russian is 180s. per cwt.

VANILLIN.—Current rates (per lb.) are as follows:—5-cwt. lots, 45s.; 1-cwt., 45s. 3d.; 56-lb., 45s. 6d.; smaller quantities, 45s. 9d.

WAXES.—BEES'.—Dar-es-Salaam on the spot is 560s. per cwt.; shipment, 510s., c.i.f. Benguella on the spot is 560s., duty paid (in bond, 530s.). November-December shipment, 520s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA.—Spot supplies are offered at 625s. per cwt.; no shipment offers. CARNAUBA.—Prime yellow, spot, 1,075s. per cwt.; shipment, 990s., c.i.f. Fatty grey, spot, 885s. per cwt.; shipment, 840s., c.i.f. December-January 1952, shipment. MONTAN.—Rei-beck crude on the spot is 132s. 6d. per cwt. OURICURI.—Spot, 0.5 per cent. impurities, 800s. per cwt. SPERMACETI.—Spot supplies are from 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb.

WITCH HAZEL.—Leaves on the spot are quoted at 2s. 6d. per lb.

Essential and Expressed Oils

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot is quoted at from 1s. 9d. per lb.

ANISE.—Firm. Spot quotations are from 9s. 9d. to 10s. 3d. per lb. in original drums.

BAY.—West Indian is quoted at from 15s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per lb.

BERGAMOT.—Scarce. Nominal spot quotation is 115s. per lb.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian on the spot is from 32s. 6d. to 35s. per lb., as to quantity.

CADE.—Supplies of Spanish are from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb.

CANANGA.—Supplies on the spot are quoted at from 70s. per lb. nominal.

CARDAMOM.—Quotations are from 410s. per lb.

CEDARWOOD.—Spot quotations for Kenya are from 4s. 6d. per lb.

CITRONELLA.—Spot prices for original drums are: Ceylon, 8s. per lb. Formosa, 8s. 5d. and Java, 9s. 9d. Forward quotations for Ceylon are about 6s. per lb., Formosa, 7s., Java, 7s. 9d., all c.i.f.

COD-LIVER.—Medicinal, B.P., is 14s. per gall. in charged returnable drums and 15s. 6d. per gall. in 1-gall. tins; delivered. Veterinary is from 12s. per gall.

CORIANDER.—Russian-seed oil is scarce with nominal quotations at 185s. per lb. Dutch-seed oil, 180s. per lb.

GINGER.—Firm. English-distilled oil is in the region of 170s. to 230s. per lb., as to grade. Imported oils are available at from 100s. per lb.

HYDROCARPUS.—Spot quotations are about 2s. 7d. per lb.; for shipment, 2s. 1½d., c.i.f.

JUNIPER BERRY.—Imported oils are offered at from 19s. per lb., duty paid. English-distilled is offered at 75s. to 95s. per lb., as to seller and grade.

LAVANDIN.—Scarce on spot with quotations at 24s. per lb.

LAVENDER.—French, 40-42 per cent. lin-alol on the spot is from 45s. to 47s. per lb. Spanish spike is at 17s. per lb. for spot and 15s., c.i.f., for shipment.

LEMON.—Sicilian hand-pressed (4 per cent. citral) is quoted at prices from 52s. to 53s. per lb., c.i.f. Spot supplies are scarce at 60s. per lb., nominal.

LEMONGRASS.—Quotations are from 14s. per lb., c.i.f., according to position. Spot supplies are 18s. per lb., nominal.

PEPPERMINT.—Chinese *arvensis* oil on spot is scarce; limited supplies at 39s. per lb.; for shipment, buyer's licence, 35s., c.i.f., January 1952, shipment. Brazilian for shipment is 29s. per lb., c.i.f., and spot, 30s. nominal.

PETITGRAIN.—Easier forward. Paraguay is offered at 27s. 6d., c.i.f.

TRADE MARKS

From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 27

For all goods (3).

CLOROPHIN, 701,880, by Ashe Laboratories, Ltd., Leatherhead.

For shaving cream (3).

SHAVEX, 702,009, by E. Griffiths Hughes, Ltd., Salford.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances (5).

NEORAN, 690,239, by Pierce A. Arnold, Morden.

For all goods (5).

CALPOL, 699,660, by Calmic, Ltd., Crewe.

For disinfectants (5).

EVO, 700,336, by Evode, Ltd., Stafford.
FARCONE, 702,183, by W. J. Farr & Son, Weston-super-Mare.

For insecticides and fungicides (5).

BAYACIDE, 700,554, by Bayer Agriculture, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5).

CALVULIN, 701,140, by Therapeutic Products, Ltd., Greenford.
PANTURON, 701,647, by Wallace Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., London, N.W.3.

For medicated wine (5).

WINVITA, 701,160, by Winvita Wines, Ltd., Glasgow.

For cotton wool and wadding (5).

THE SWAN WITH TWO NECKS on label device, 701,313, by S. Hubbard Ltd., Luton.

For disinfectants and deodorisers (5).

AEROPHYLL, 701,384, by Perec, Ltd., London, W.1.

For sanitary towels and menstruation appliances (5).

NECIA, 701,722, by John Clarke & Co., Oldham.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," December 5, 1951

For industrial chemicals (1).

OXYLAL, by Ruhrchemie Aktiengesellschaft, Oberhausen-Holten.

For fertilisers (1).

WINDMILL PEARL SUPER, 699,738, by Eerste Nederlandsche Cooperatieve Kunststof-fabriek, Vlaardingen.

For agricultural and horticultural chemicals (1).

BAYACIDE, by Bayer Agriculture, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For non-medicated toilet preparations (3).

LILAS VEGETAL, 652,292, by Pinaud, Ltd., London, S.W.12.
SCINTILLA, 697,865, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.
CORANO-BION, 701,304, by Aktiebolaget Bofors, Bofors.

For perfumes (3).

ORYCLON, 701,484, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, Krefeld-Uerdingen.

For tooth-powder (3).

EUCRYL TOOTH POWDER, 702,221, by Eucryl, Ltd., Southampton.

For medicated mouth-washes (5).

ORALAVE, B693,825, by Shaw Laboratories, Ontario.

HOLIDAY CLOSINGS

THE following manufacturers have sent in announcements that their offices and warehouses will be closed from Friday afternoon, December 21, until Thursday morning, December 27: BAYER PRODUCTS, LTD., Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (skeleton staff on duty December 22; emergency requirements from John Bell & Croyden, 50 Wigmore Street, London, W.1, telephone Welbeck 5555); CIBA LABORATORIES, LTD., Horsham, Sussex (emergency staff on duty December 22); GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD. (skeleton staff on duty 8.30 a.m. till 12 noon, December 22 and 24); HARKER, STAGG, LTD., Emmott Street, London, E.1 (emergency requirements from William Martindale, Bruton Place, London, W.1, telephone Mayfair 2492); C. J. HEWLETT & SON, LTD., 35 Charlotte Road, London, E.C.2 (emergency service December 22 and 24, 9 a.m. till 12 noon); MAY & BAKER, LTD., and PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER), LTD., Dagenham (urgent supplies from John Bell & Croyden); MENLEY & JAMES, LTD., 123 Coldharbour Lane, London, S.E.5 (emergency supplies from John Bell & Croyden); PARKE, DAVIS & Co., LTD., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex (skeleton staff for telegraphed orders, December 24; urgent requirements from John Bell & Croyden); HOWARDS & SONS, LTD., Ilford.

The following special arrangements should be noted:—BAYER PRODUCTS, LTD., closing at 4 p.m., December 17, for annual staff party; EVANS MEDICAL SUPPLIES, LTD., Speke, Liverpool, 19, closed 4 p.m., December 24, till usual opening time December 27 (emergency requirements from addresses in company's A list); J. H. HAYWOOD, LTD., Warser Gate, Nottingham, December 25 and 26, and for annual stocktaking from December 27 to January 3 (urgent telephone service as usual for "ethicals"); THOMAS MORSON & SON, LTD., Ponders End, Middlesex, closed Friday evening, December 21, till Tuesday morning, January 1 (urgent orders only and no deliveries during that period; London offices closed December 24 to 27); PRENTIF, LTD., Long's Court, St. Martin's Street, London W.C.2: all postal and telephone orders received by 10 a.m. on December 22 are being dispatched before Christmas; offices closed from Saturday morning, December 22, till Thursday December 27; the offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be closed on December 25 and 26.

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Glycerine

You probably know that Thomas Hedley & Co., Limited is one of the largest producers of glycerine in this country — but do you know about the very prompt delivery service we are able to give you ?

We are fortunate in having three factories in different parts of the United Kingdom all engaged in glycerine production. It is, in fact, because we have these three well-placed depots that we are able to deliver so quickly to any part of the country.

If you wish to take advantage of our organisation, we invite you to contact our sole agents — **Frederick Boehm Ltd., 19, Bentinck Street, London, W.1** (Tel. : Welbeck 7933). Although glycerine is still subject to control, they will be pleased to discuss any details and supply you with the necessary application forms for permits.

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Its unusual flavour shows that Euthymol is a remarkable toothpaste!

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to get the new Euthymol advertising seen by more
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patients who have become hypersensitive to parenteral liver injections.

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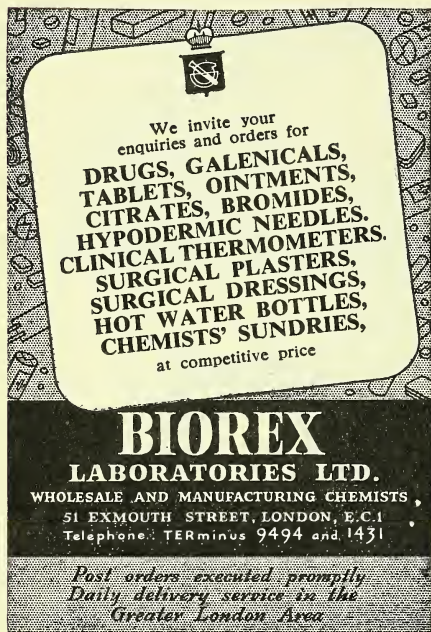
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VITAMIN B₁₂ CONCENTRATE*Further information on request from:*

Medical Information Dept., Speke, Liverpool 19
or 50 Bartholomew Close, London, EC1

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EIRE, INDIA, PAKISTAN, SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTH EAST ASIA



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Charford Mills, Saltley, Birmingham 8

Dear Retailer

With the close of the year we are pleased to be able to report a marked increase in Blue Orchid Sales. This has been due to the consistent support which has been given to our lines by our friends in the trade, plus the more extended advertising campaign we have been able to give our products. In extending our warm thanks for your whole-hearted co-operation, we are glad to advise that we have some very interesting new packs and new propositions which we think will help you to secure those "not so easy to get" sales. Our Representative has full details and will be calling in to see you after the turn of the year. Meantime, sincere good wishes for Christmas and may 1952 be a successful year for you.

Yours very truly,

Delavelle

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RECONSTRUCTIVE TONIC

Vitamin B₁, Glycerophosphates and Strychnine in a palatable base. An ethical Tonic, reconstructive and stimulant, which is recommended for adults and adolescents.

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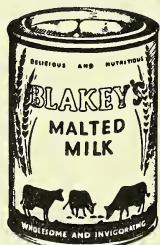


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★ *Offers only made where we have direct control from Producer to End User.*

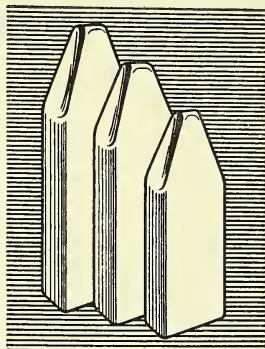
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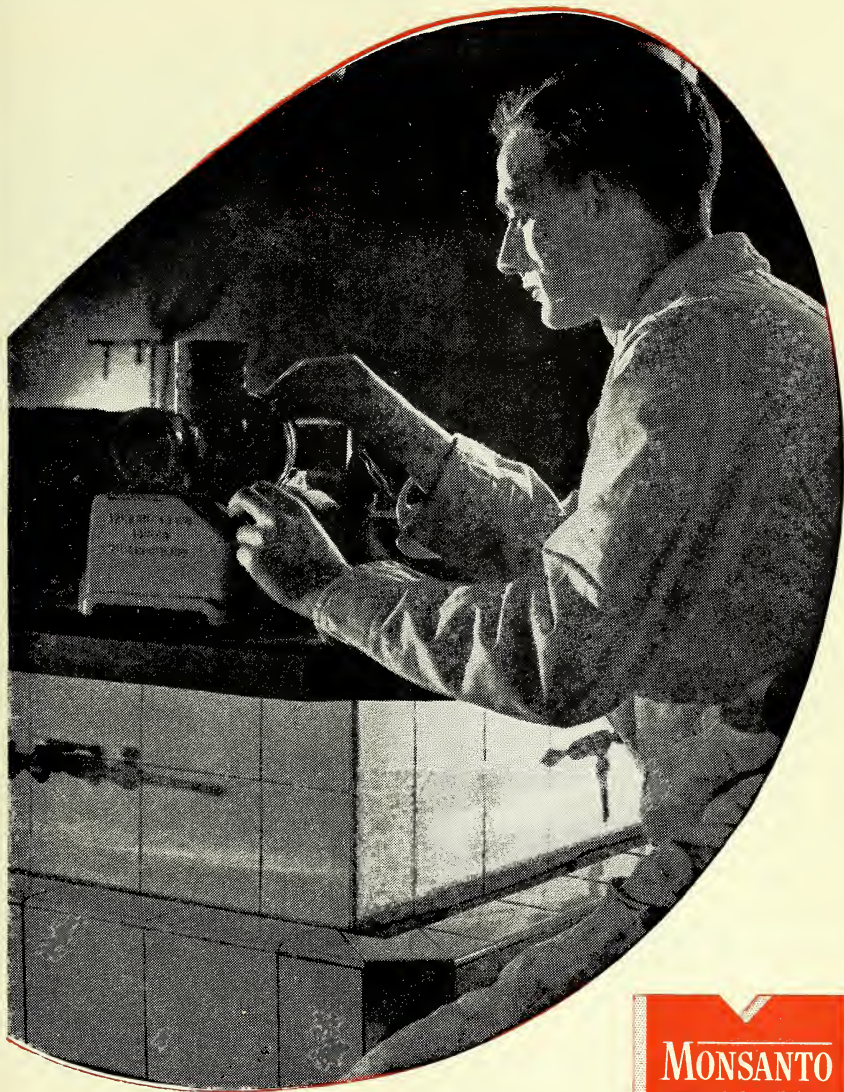
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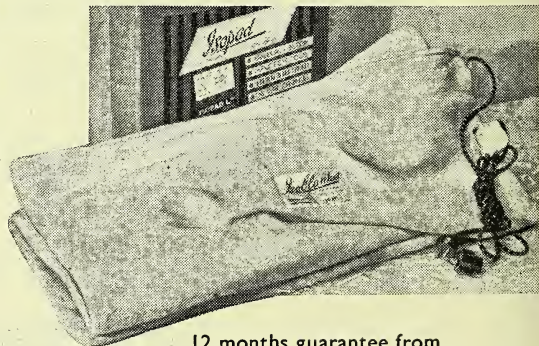
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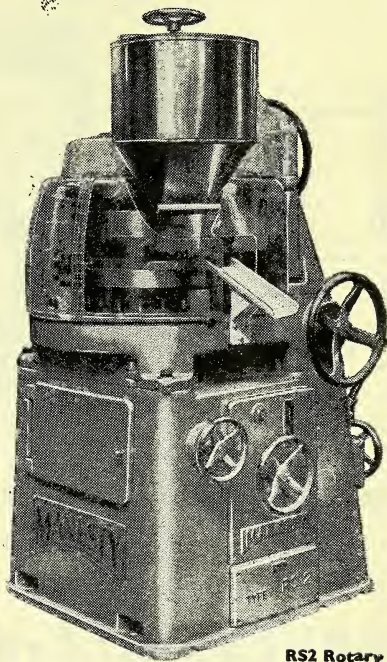
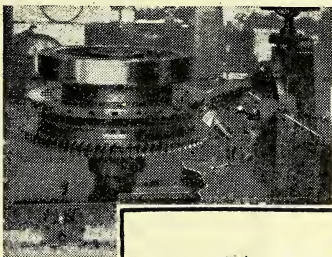
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NOTE: All packs of 'DEVATOL-A' tablets now bear a special label showing the correct price inclusive of Purchase Tax.

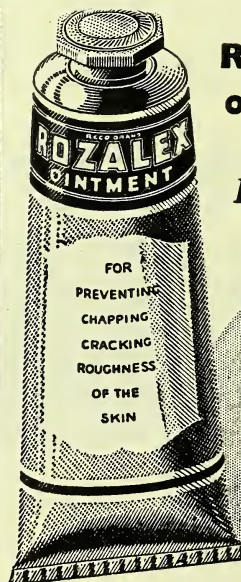
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Prevents **REINFESTATION**

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'CODEMPRIN'
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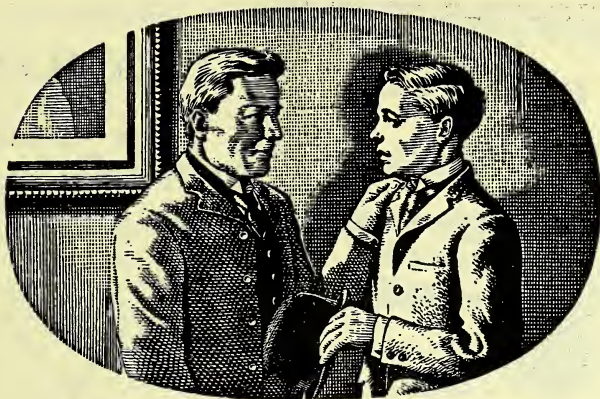


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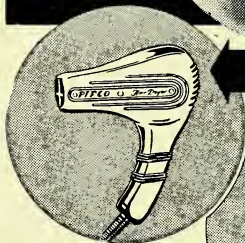
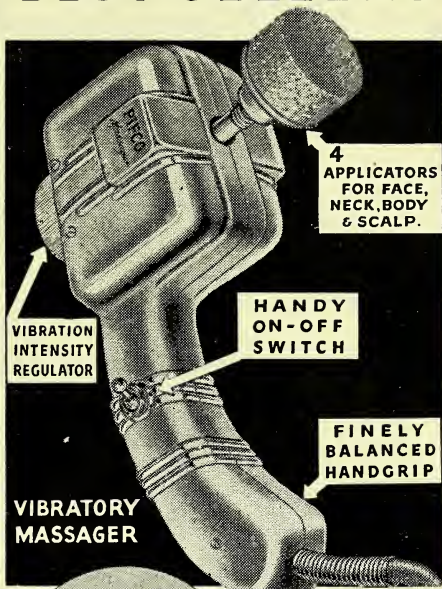
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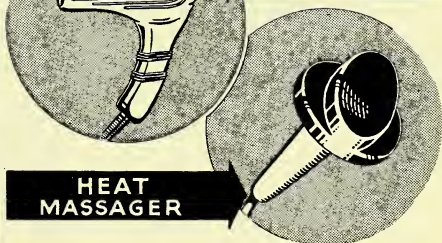
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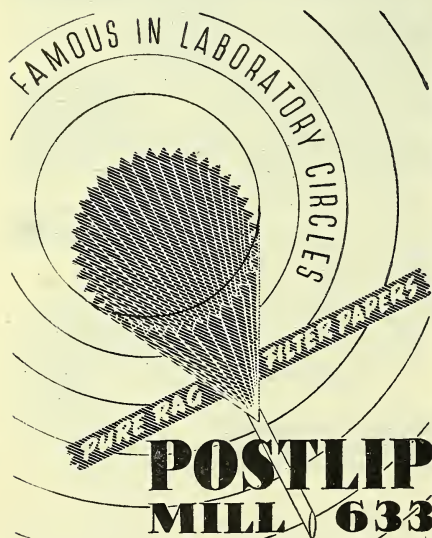
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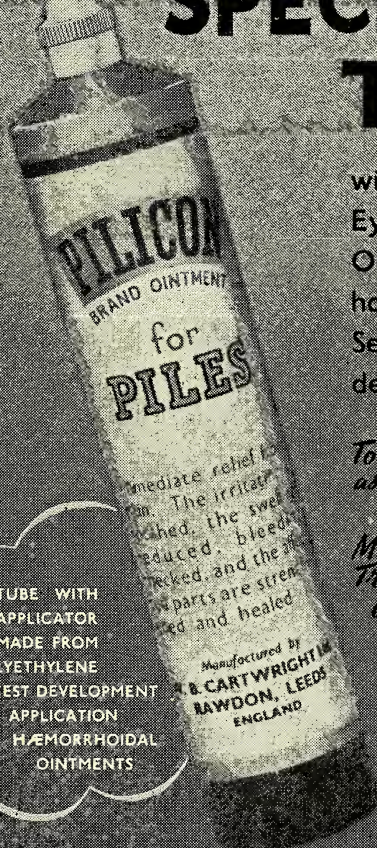
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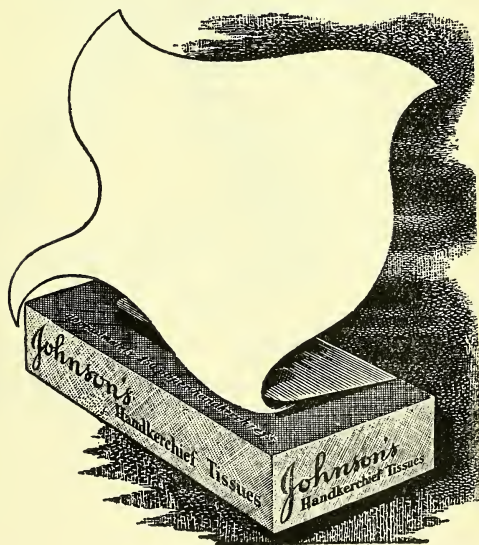
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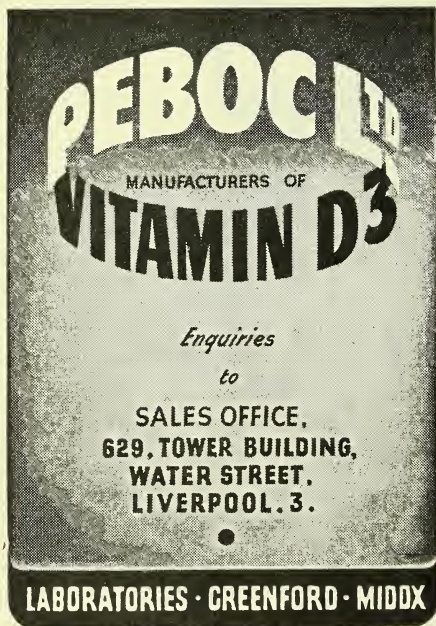


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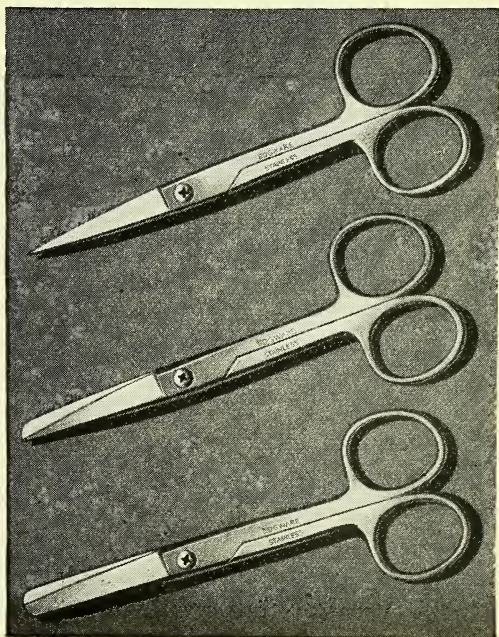
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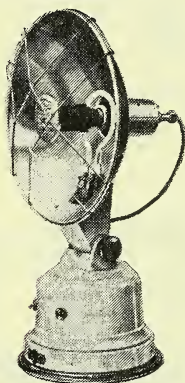
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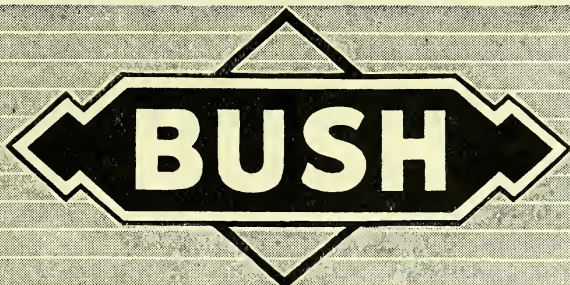
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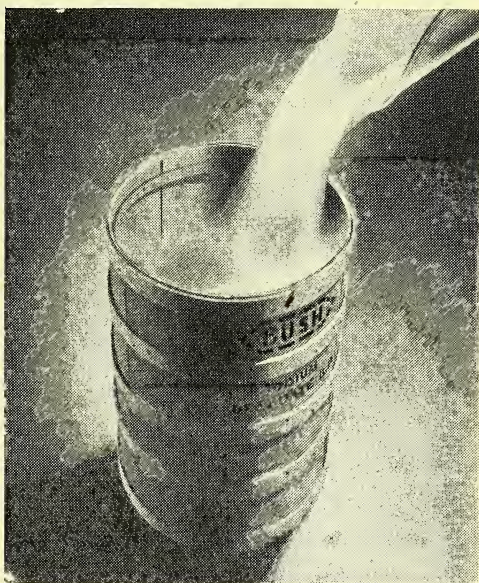


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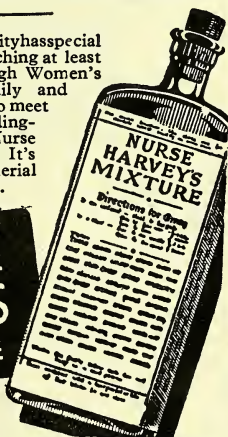
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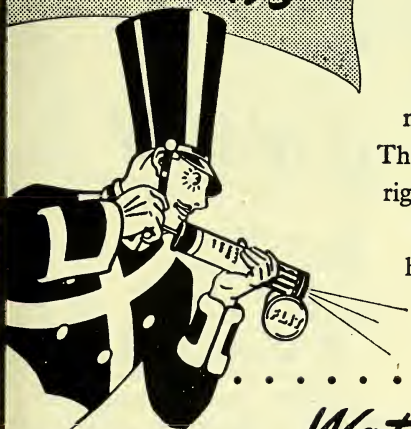
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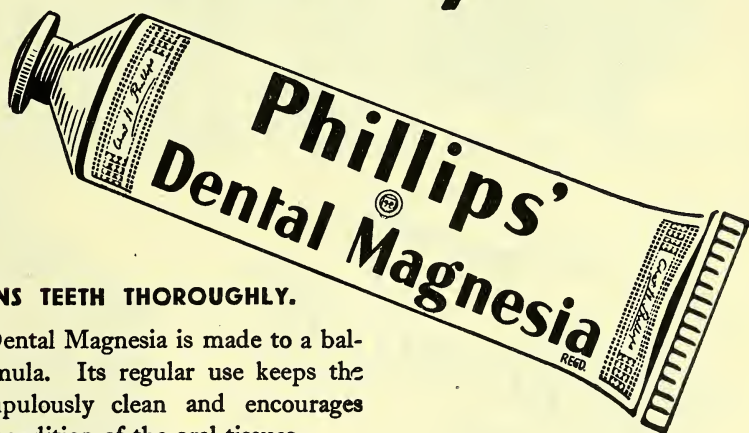
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